

**FBIS**

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KORNILOV ON STATE DEPARTMENT ANSWER TO BREZHNEV

LD221210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 22 Oct 81

["Rejoinder: Washington Sticks to Its Previous Position" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's reply to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent about attempts by the U.S. administration to base its policy on forcing a build-up in the U.S. nuclear arsenal remains in the center of attention by international opinion and the press. Eminent political figures in various countries, commenting on the Soviet leader's statement, stress that, as was pointed out with full justification by Leonid Brezhnev, only someone who had decided to commit suicide could embark on a nuclear war in the hope of coming out of it victorious.

Such is the reaction to the Soviet leader's statement which has come in the capitals of various countries -- apart, that is, from Washington, to whom this statement was primarily addressed. The "reaction" of U.S. ruling circles to this most important statement boiled down to a State Department spokesman speaking at a routine briefing in Washington, a spokesman who, as far as one can judge, had not even read the text of the reply properly. He said that the Soviet position was, as he put it, "unacceptable for the United States."

It looks strange and alarming that the appeal to reject the very idea of nuclear war as criminal, which was addressed to the U.S. President, should be replied to by a State Department functionary. Even more remarkable is the substance of his statement. How, in fact, is one to interpret this assertion that, as he put it, "the USSR's position is unacceptable for the United States?" What are the contents concealed in this word formula? If one is to be logical, only one conclusion can be drawn: Since the Soviet position is rejected by Washington officialdom, the latter must consequently regard as acceptable the opposite concept, that is, that of the "possibility" and "admissibility" of nuclear war and a first nuclear strike.

The thesis concisely formulated by Leonid Brezhnev is all the more important and topical: To try to defeat one another in the arms race and to calculate on victory in a nuclear war is dangerous madness. It is all the more important to double or treble the efforts of the peace-loving countries and peoples which are aimed at curbing nuclear madness and stopping mankind from sliding toward catastrophe.

Shishlin Lauds Brezhnev Reply

LD212246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The world public is paying paramount attention to the reply by Comrade Brezhnev to the question of a PRAVDA correspondent. Here is a new commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

This reply of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev contains the principled political approach of the CPSU and the Soviet state to a key problem of the present age, namely, overcoming the arms race. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the fact that we frequently speak and unfortunately frequently hear about the so-called myth of the Soviet military threat. Indeed, a very dangerous element of this legend is the thesis proclaimed by Western propaganda which claims that Soviet military doctrine proceeds from the possibility of victory in a nuclear war.

The reply by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- a committed and authoritative reply -- removes any shadow of doubt from this issue. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reply expresses the principled course of the Soviet state aimed at overcoming the arms race and at a transition from some sort of balance of fear to the triumph of reason and good will. Of course, the constructive principle in Comrade Brezhnev's replies is most important and significant. This constructive principle fully coincides with those practical steps which are being taken by the Soviet state in the interests of achieving a turn from the arms race to disarmament.

I mean in this instance the Soviet Union's readiness to constructively hold talks with the United States, the Soviet Union's readiness to constructively resolve the questions of European disarmament and, moreover, the Soviet Union's readiness to seek ways for general and complete disarmament.

I rather think that on the scales of world politics, the reply by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the question of the PRAVDA correspondent is at the present time extremely topical and weighs wholly on the side of peace.

#### WEEKLY QUESTIONS U.S. COMMITMENT TO TNF TALKS

PM211631 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 16 Oct 81 pp 14-15

[V.L. Kuznetsov article: "On the Road to Geneva" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] So after protracted stalling Washington has consented to talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The talks are to start 30 November in Geneva. There is absolutely no doubt that this is positive news. It has been greeted with some relief in the rather tense atmosphere these days and has immediately become virtually the most discussed topic in international political reviews and analyses.

Washington had hitherto declared that it was not going to start any arms limitation talks until it had "secured equality" with the USSR (in actual fact, secured military superiority) and had armed itself to the point where even the eternally unsatisfied Pentagon would rub its hands in glee.

Just what prompted Washington to start talks and what sort of motives are guiding it? It is not impossible that the opposition to the Pentagon's nuclear plans in West Europe (and beyond) and the opposition in their own country (it is enough to mention the impressive demonstration by half a million people in Washington against the administration's antipeople economic and military policy) have had a sobering effect on certain representatives of the ruling circles. The U.S. economic and international political position is by no means such that the country can permit itself to satisfy all 100 percent of its militarist appetites and ambitions. Of course, there has been the effect of the firm stance of the Soviet Union, which has stated that it WILL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TOLERATE U.S. MILITARY SUPERIORITY. Under these conditions "seditious" thoughts -- from the "superhawks" viewpoint -- are beginning to creep into the heads of some politicians: thoughts that it would be easier for the administration to make ends meet in its economic policy and easier for it to stay in power if it tried to reach agreement with the USSR on the limitation of the expensive nuclear arms, which evoke an allergic reaction from the U.S. population.

Such limitation is an objective requirement of both U.S. economic development and U.S. national security, which can be best ensured not by an all-out, unchecked nuclear arms race but by sensible agreements with the other leading nuclear power -- the USSR -- on limiting that race. The course of the talks will show whether the feeling in the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon is in line with that objective requirement.

Meanwhile all considerations are clearly dominated by three hopes of U.S. militarist circles. The first: While taking cover behind the screen of the talks, to create A NEUTRON MISSILE COMPLEX AND A FIRST-STRIKE POTENTIAL right on the very borders of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Revealing the true aims of this plan, the New York TIMES wrote that the appearance of the new Pentagon weapons on NATO's West European bridgeheads would mean that "the United States had deployed weapons in Europe with the specific aim of attacking the Soviet Union."

The main hope of realizing the "idee fixe" of the Pentagon and NATO generals -- acquiring military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact -- is bound up with the neutron missile complex and the first-strike potential.

The neutron missile "strike force" [kulak] could also be used, extremists among the politicians and the military think, for political pressure and blackmail, especially in particular crises on the European Continent or in individual countries.

The second hope: To make, for the sake of appearances, a concession to the antinuclear movement in West Europe, which is demanding that Washington immediately start talks with the USSR, and thus to "pacify" the movement and make its members "disperse to their homes."

The third hope: To win over and neutralize the section of the NATO countries' political leadership that finds it hard to get accustomed to the fact that their countries are assigned the role of targets in a "limited" nuclear war for the sake of U.S. extremist circles' interests.

For several years now plans for deploying in West Europe medium-range nuclear missile systems and neutron weapons have been discussed in parallel. It is certainly the Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles that are being given priority. If these systems appear in the west of the European Continent, they will acquire the properties of STRATEGIC weapons as they will be capable of striking not only against the position of the Soviet SS-20 (in NATO's classification) medium-range missiles but also against intercontinental missile positions in the USSR. America's General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, has essentially admitted that what are ostensibly purely tactical "theater" weapons, or TNF for short (in the Pentagon's terminology) -- the Pershing and cruise missiles -- belong to the arsenal of strategic forces.

Thus the Pentagon has conceived the intention of increasing its possibility of striking from combat positions in West Europe against strategic forces in the USSR. It is on this that the hopes of smashing the present strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on both the regional European and global scales are pinned. The deployment of about 600 Pershings and Tomahawks on West European bridgeheads would thus be a substantial addition to the arsenal of strategic offensive weapons, which would increase considerably, as U.S. President R. Reagan announced in early October. MX strategic systems in silos in U.S. states and American TNF nuclear missile weapons on West European soil combined with so-called forward-based facilities in and around Europe -- such is the strategic pincer in which the Pentagon would like to capture the USSR and its allies.

When President R. Reagan announced the production of neutron weapons, which had already been rejected once by the Europeans, many people were surprised: Why had the administration found it necessary to chop off the branch on which it itself was sitting? The plans for deploying the Pershings and Tomahawks had already run up against public opposition, the argument ran, yet the White House goes and exposes another flank to attack by announcing at an unsuitable moment that the neutron bomb was being put in production. The American press was particularly scathing about the administration's "clumsiness." But had Washington really failed to predict that it would not be patted on the head over the neutron bomb? Of course not. Nonetheless, they deliberately took this course of action. Why? The experienced manipulators of public opinion had decided to divert attention from the main point -- the nuclear missile systems -- by switching it to the neutron bomb. The aim was to vent the steam of public discontent in West Europe through a neutron safety valve and to lessen resistance to the plans to deploy medium-range weapons. Not everyone saw through this cunning maneuver. Having drawn the fire of antineutron criticism, Washington immediately hastened to abate it by announcing that the neutron weapons would remain at depots in the United States. Washington's position, Britain's THE GUARDIAN wrote in an article from NATO headquarters in Brussels, "suggests that the United States will abandon its attempts to get Europeans to agree to deployment of neutron bombs -- at least until the cruise and Pershing missiles are in position."

In actual fact Washington has no intention of abandoning either the one or the other. It is all a matter of tactics, of political timing, of getting its own way, of getting as much as possible with minimum damage.

Highhanded tactics are combined with trickiness and political and propaganda ruses. In the language of chess, VIA A TEMPORARY DELAY IN THE ADVANCE OF THE NEUTRON PIECE, WASHINGTON INTENDS TO IMPLEMENT ITS STRATEGIC PLAN IN FULL MEASURE IN THE FUTURE. For the neutron weapons will be stockpiled at depots in the United States and it will not be difficult or take much time to transfer them to West European NATO bases.

Some people in West Europe are hastening to express their satisfaction that the neutron bomb is remaining in its homeland across the Atlantic. Isn't the rejoicing premature? There is also a tendency to feel flattered that Washington has now begun to speak of the so-called "zero option" for the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe in an attempt to take this term over from certain West European politicians who are sincerely interested in disarmament talks.

But in reality it is a matter of a U.S. intention to confine the subject of the talks with the USSR to land-based medium-range missiles alone -- that is, to exclude the relevant American forward-based nuclear weapons. It is effectively the same old attempt to secure a one-sided reduction in the Soviet Union's missile potential while leaving NATO's present nuclear arsenal in Europe untouched or even increasing it. After all, the Soviet systems -- the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles (in the NATO classification), and also medium bombers -- appeared merely as a response to the deployment of U.S. forward-based nuclear systems in Europe, as a necessary counterweight to those systems, as an enforced measure to restore equilibrium. The result was that approximate equality of nuclear forces emerged, if you take all their components and consider them as a single whole. This parity was admitted even recently by many of the NATO countries' leaders. It was admitted until the question was raised of "arms upgrading," which they naturally began to justify by alluding to a "gap." These allusions are dubious and unscrupulous, for parity does not turn into its opposite overnight. Nevertheless, the West still sometimes confirms the existence of parity.

What specifically characterizes the real prevailing parity of nuclear arms in Europe? Both sides have approximately 1,000 medium-range weapon delivery vehicles. As for the correlation of nuclear warheads that each side's weapons can deliver, all in all, in one launch "takeoff," specialists' calculations indicate that NATO actually has some superiority in terms of this indicator.

Of course, a balance is not static, is not something frozen. Both sides are modernizing their arsenals, and that is natural; there does not necessarily have to be evil intent in this, for arsenals grow old and need renewal. However, this process is not all that swift; it takes time. Yet NATO makes out that the USSR has within some fantastically short time changed in its own favor the correlation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by deploying SS-20 class missiles, whereby it has, or so it is claimed, created a new strategic situation in Europe and some kind of new threat to the North Atlantic bloc.

In reality everything looks otherwise. In deploying the SS-20 missiles in the course of modernization, the Soviet Union has installed one new missile in combat positions and withdrawn one or two old missiles. So the total number of launchers has not only not increased, but has actually declined somewhat. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly stated with the utmost responsibility to European and world public opinion and it so states now that FOR MORE THAN THE LAST 10 YEARS THE USSR HAS NOT INCREASED BY A SINGLE MISSILE OR A SINGLE AIRCRAFT THE NUMBER OF DELIVERY VEHICLES FOR MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. Although the SS-20 missiles are of course better than those they replace, their combat characteristics -- range, yield of nuclear warheads -- are by no means such that they change the overall strategic picture and correlation of forces. The combat mission of the new missiles and the nature of the tasks they resolve show no change compared with the former missiles, in the assessment of competent experts.

Under these conditions of parity the abandonment by NATO of the nuclear-missile "arms upgrading" (there is no objective need for this buildup) is not a sacrifice or concession. It would be merely the abandonment of an attempt to secure military superiority.

In the event that the 572 new American nuclear missiles are deployed, the Soviet side estimates that this would produce superiority of about 1.5:1 in NATO's favor in the number of medium-range weapons. That is a quantity no state can leave out of account if it is concerned about its own security.

If Washington were sincerely interested in the optimum mutually acceptable potential solution of a disputed issue and in the success of the upcoming talks, would it be so zealous in demanding that its allies expedite the choice of regions for the deployment of the new missiles and start equipping the sites and military bases intended for them? However, THESE REGIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DECIDED IN ITALY AND BRITAIN. THEY HAVE ALSO BEEN DECIDED IN THE FRG, BUT AS YET THEIR LOCATION IS BEING CONCEALED FROM THE PUBLIC. This can indicate only one thing: The United States is giving clear preference to that part of the 12 December 1979 NATO "dual decision" relating not to the settlement of the problem by means of talks but to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West European countries. This approach is no secret to many Western observers, who are declaring in unison that the upcoming talks will be complex and protracted.

There is no point in getting down to work unless you believe in success. The Soviet Union is not abandoning hope that a sober approach toward assessing the sheer significance of the upcoming talks and of their positive outcome may yet prevail in Washington. "The Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev declared on 1 October, "is prepared to conduct these talks seriously, honestly and constructively, adhering strictly to the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. This principle alone can ensure the success of the talks." The Soviet Union is fully determined to do the maximum possible to ensure that the talks are fruitful, to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and to eliminate the nuclear threat looming over the continent. In an endeavor to create the most favorable conditions for the talks, the Soviet Union has suggested establishing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of both the NATO countries and the USSR. It has been stated that Moscow is not going to insist on retaining all the missiles deployed in the country's western regions and may reduce them. If, of course, the question of implementing the NATO "arms upgrading" decision is withdrawn.

Thus everything now hinges on one thing: whether Washington adopts a genuinely constructive stance.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS PRACTICAL RESULTS AT CANCUN

LD221018 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 22 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov]

[Text] New York, 22 Oct, TASS -- A two-day conference of heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries is opening in the Mexican health resort Cancun today. It is attended by the leaders of eight top industrialized Western powers, including United States President Ronald Reagan, Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President Francois Mitterrand, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Japan's Premier Zenko Suzuki. 14 developing countries are represented by Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo, Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, and others.

The conference has been conceived as a forum for an exchange of opinion between the "North," i.e. the industrially developed capitalist world and the "South," bearing the burden of imperialist and neocolonialist exploitation, on questions of mutual relations in trade, energy, food and finances. At the insistence of the United States delegation, which was afraid of strong criticism and resolutions unfavorable for Washington, the conference has no specific and precise agenda and will not adopt decisions or a final communique.

The United States was virtually going it alone at the conference because of its open publicly announced course for unabashed plunder of economically weak countries. Not only the developing countries, the main victims of such a policy, but the industrialized states of Western Europe now acknowledged that international machinery must be worked out to halt and turn back the disastrously widening gap in the economic potential of the "North" and the "South." The United States allies are realizing, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out, that the wealthy countries of the industrial north must render greater assistance to the poor countries of the south.

Washington, however, continues vigorously opposing a reconstruction of inter-state relations on more equitable foundations and is in favour of maintaining the status quo which offers broad possibilities of profit to American monopolies. Washington ignores the fact that the developing countries have been placed by the imperialist powers into a difficult situation. The debts of developing countries increased from 68,000 million dollars in 1971 to 439,000 million dollars in 1980 as a result of unequal trade, credit terms favourable to Western banks and monopoly diktat. Last year they had to allocate 75,000 million dollars for the payment of interests on foreign loans alone.

Before the opening, Ronald Reagan repeated his "message" to the Cancun conference, set forth in detail in his recent speeches. In this message he demands that the developing countries open their doors more widely to foreign capital, rely still more strongly on United States-controlled machinery of international financing and crediting and build their national economy on private capitalist foundations. As for American aid, it will be rendered selectively in future to those countries that subserviently follow in the wake of American foreign policy. The United States, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT remarks, is resolved to push through its strategic interests at the expense of development aid.

Washington essentially obstructs the possibility of any tangible practical results, thus striking a blow at the hopes of developing countries to find a formula for new relations with developed capitalist states.

PETROVSKIY, OTHERS CITE NEED FOR UN SPACE TREATY

LD211001 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 21 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet Union's proposal to conclude a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space has been officially tabled at the First Committee (concerned with problems of disarmament and security) of the UN General Assembly.

Explaining the need for the proposed measure, Soviet delegate Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed out that the danger of the spread of the arms race to outer space was growing dramatically. Judging by press reports, the Pentagon is drafting plans of combat operations for control of outer space and planning to develop antisatellite weapons systems, including the establishment in outer space of military bases armed by such systems and the deployment of antisatellite mines. Work has been going on for some years now to develop laser weapons or weapons using rays of particles that would be based in outer space and intended to counter weapons both in space and on the earth. The programs for launching manned reusable spaceships also include military aspects.

The Soviet delegate said that the U.S. attempts to turn outer space into another scene for the arms race are explained by Washington's striving to secure superiority in armed force and intended primarily to establish its hegemony on the earth. As for the Soviet Union, it is consistently advocating peaceful uses of outer space. The draft treaty tabled by the Soviet delegation envisages that states should assume the obligation not to put into orbit around the earth spacecraft with weapons of any type and not to station such weapons on celestial bodies.

The Soviet Union addresses the international community with an explicit and unequivocal appeal to take care in good time that outer space should remain forever clean and free from any weaponry and that it should not become a scene of confrontation between states.

The participants in the debates that have begun in the First Committee stressed the importance of taking practical steps towards curbing the arms race, primarily in the field of nuclear arms. The committee's chairman, Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia, characterised this race as a form of terror keeping all the peoples in fear. Those who believe that a nuclear war can be won and that security can be enhanced with its help are mistaken, he said.

Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, supported the Soviet proposal to conclude the treaty and pointed out that Czechoslovakia was taking an active part in space research for peaceful purposes and therefore had a vital interest in preventing near-earth outer space from becoming another scene of rivalry.

Mexican delegate Alfonso Garcia Robles deeply regretted the fact that the SALT II treaty was not yet ratified and dismissed as totally groundless the arguments of the opponents of that treaty, which could become a major step on the road to complete nuclear disarmament.

WEEKLY LAUDS SOCIALIST AID TO DEVELOPING STATES

LD161104 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- "Trying to reassure the least developed countries with vague promises and concessions on issues of minor importance, the developed capitalist states thus want to relieve themselves of the responsibility for the backwardness of the developing states," writes the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly.

Commenting on the results of the UN conference on the least developed countries, which was held in Paris in September this year, the weekly points out that the USA "has refused point blank to meet the demands of young states." The "tough line" of the present administration on the issue of aid tallies with the American stand on the problems of development. Washington has thrown away its hypocritical mask of concern for the destinies of the poorest countries and has reduced by the early eighties the funds, appropriated on easy terms, to most young states. But at the same time it displays rare generosity to its main foreign "clients," Israel and Egypt. The latter have been appropriated almost a half of all funds granted by the USA along the channels of government aid."

Most of the other Western countries and Japan, the weekly points out, were trying to get off in Paris with vague promises of increasing their aid in the future. "By stingy aid and promises of financial hand-outs, the West is trying to create a semblance of some interest in the economic progress of the developing states, instigate some of them to depart from socialist orientation. At last by its government aid the West is trying to facilitate the infiltration of foreign private capital into those countries, to consolidate the latter's dependence on world capitalist centers."

"Contrary to the West's selfish aims, the world socialist community shows true understanding of the problems of the underdeveloped countries," the article stresses.

"Alien, because of their very nature, to the socialist countries, are selfish calculations, interference in the home affairs of other peoples."

"The socialist countries," the weekly points out, "do not seek to gain positions in the economy of the Asian, African and Latin American countries in order to ensure for themselves cheap raw material sources. The principles of a new type of relations between world socialism and the developing countries have stood the test of the time. They have been reaffirmed by the real contribution of the USSR and the other socialist countries to the economic progress of young states."

"In the tenth five-year plan period (1976-1980) the volume of Soviet technical and economic assistance to the least developed countries grew more than 80 percent as compared with the preceding five-year plan period. The increase of the Soviet contribution to the development of young states was made considering their specific needs and difficulties. The Soviet Union's assistance to the least developed countries in the construction of 427 projects (200 of which have already been put into operation) is aimed at laying the foundation for modern economy considering the national development priorities."

U.S. ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH POOR COUNTRIES HIT

Reagan Statement Cited

LD212306 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct, TASS -- President Reagan confirmed again that the United States is not going to comply with the developing countries' just demands for the revision of the inequitable economic relations with industrialized Western countries at a conference of heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries that opens tomorrow at Cancun, Mexico.

In a conversation with the press in the White House, President Reagan was talking about how newly independent states should conduct their affairs and actually advanced the demand that they should be orienting themselves exclusively at the "Western model," that is, capitalism. "Your [words indistinct] said. The President declared for "economic freedom and individual incentive," he [word indistinct] that developing countries can count on the United States' aid only if they promote the strengthening of "free market" at home. In other words, Reagan made it plain that young independent states can count on Washington's favours only if they widely open the door to foreign monopolies and, above all, U.S. transnational corporations.

Silver Sale Scored

LD211110 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 21 Oct 81

["Economic Aggression of the USA" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- The U.S. administration has committed a new act of economic aggression against developing countries: It decided to sell in the world market a great amount of silver from the U.S. strategic reserves and thus ensure for American monopolies a dominant position in the world silver market.

This decision was taken on the eve of the summit conference of a number of capitalist and developing countries on international economic problems within the framework of the so-called "North-South" dialogue in Cancun (Mexico).

Such an action by the U.S. Government will immediately affect in the first place silver producing and exporting countries, especially Mexico which accounts for 18 per cent of world silver output.

As a result of this decision by the U.S. Government Peru, for instance, will lose this year over 300 million dollars on its silver exports. This shows once more that Washington's policy of manipulating goods and prices in international markets cuts across the interests of the developing countries and is used as an instrument of enriching American monopolies.

Many of the developing countries, just as in the colonial times, still depend on the export of one or two types of raw material and are very interested in stable and fair prices for their raw materials. The U.S. administration systematically upsets the stability of international raw material markets by selling there surpluses of its strategic reserves and thus striking a telling blow at the economies of developing countries.

A similar thing happened recently in the tin market when the United States decided to sell about 30,000 tons of tin from its strategic stocks. This caused a depression in the world tin market and a sharp reduction in the foreign exchange earnings of such countries as Bolivia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

When going to the conference in Cancun the American leaders advertized the "fairness" of their economic relations with developing countries. In fact this advertizing is only meant to cover up the existing inequitable, discriminatory commercial and economic ties between the USA and developing countries, to justify its policy of buying up underpriced raw materials of these countries and selling them manufactures at high prices. The developing countries demand the establishment of a new, just economic order in the world.

FURTHER COMMENT ON REAGAN 'LIMITED WAR' REMARKS

Borisov Commentary

LD211436 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 21 Oct 81

["Revelations by U.S. President" -- by TASS commentator Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- By his statements on the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war in Europe without its spreading to the territory of the USA, President Reagan actually admitted what Washington's West European allies have been suspecting all along. The matter is that the United States would like Western Europe to face all the risks of a thermonuclear catastrophe while the USA keeps away from it. The fact that this admission was made by the President himself lends special weight to it.

Reagan's "revelations" have caused considerable embarrassment in Washington. The White House and the State Department hurried to "correct" the President, claiming that his statement was "misinterpreted." A State Department spokesman stated specifically that Reagan's remark fully agreed with NATO's long-term strategy. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, now in Scotland for a conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, called urgently a press conference on Tuesday in order to make "calming" assurances. But all these far from convincing and coherent statements only added fuel to the fire.

Public opinion in Western Europe sees for itself again and again that the American administration cynically shows total disregard for the destinies of the peoples of this continent. Naturally, this uncereceremoniousness has aroused a real storm of public indignation, criticism and protests on this side of the Atlantic. Many prominent politicians and members of parliament in the FRG have urged their governments to demand of the U.S. administration explanations concerning Reagan's statement. Such pronouncements, said Herr Horn, deputy of the Bundestag from the Social Democratic Party of Germany, only add to the risks of war. A number of countries have asked Washington for official explanations.

The tragic part assigned to Europeans by Washington gives added urgency to the need for opposing the folly of the arms race started by Washington and its policy to make Western Europe a big nuclear-missile arsenal of the Pentagon. Hundreds of thousands of West-Europeans who realize this danger took part lately in anti-war marches.

In sharp contrast with Washington's statements and actions is the clear-cut position of the Soviet Union, which was reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his reply to questions asked by PRAVDA's correspondent. Only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of winning it, L. Brezhnev said. He urged the U.S. President to state clearly, for his part, that he rejects the very idea of a nuclear attack as a criminal one.

It is now more important than ever before to do everything possible to remove fully the danger of a nuclear conflict. Especially important in this respect would be the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the Soviet draft declaration which characterizes the first use of nuclear weapons as a grave crime against humanity.

The Soviet Union believes that the nuclear arms race must be stopped and reversed by joint efforts, through honest and equal negotiations with the observance of the principles of equality and undiminished security.

Weinberger Cited

LD211222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Georgiy Alekseyev and Oleg Blinov]

[Excerpt] The news agency dispatches on the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session at Gleneagles report the impromptu press conference held there by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, at which he had to explain President Reagan's remarks on plans for waging limited nuclear war in Europe. Let us recall that in a talk with editors of state and local newspapers last Friday, Reagan did not exclude the possibility of a situation in which an exchange of strikes with the use of tactical weapons against military contingents on the battlefield might take place without either of the great powers pressing the button. In other words, Western Europe would be converted into a radioactive desert, but the United States would stay out of it.

Weinberger's speech is called an explanation of the U.S. position, but in effect, he confirmed that the President's remarks conform to the flexible response strategy adopted by NATO and the United States and nothing in this has changed. He went on to say: A large number of nuclear weapons are concentrated in the European theater. The question is what would happen if one type of these weapons were used. Would this lead automatically to the use of intercontinental missiles? In Weinberger's opinion, this is not likely. In other words, he is again setting out the false concept of limited nuclear war.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON SCHWEITZER STATEMENT

Schweitzer Made 'Scapegoat'

LD212154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (TASS) -- The immediate dismissal of Gen Robert Schweitzer, senior military staff member of the National Security Council, has been announced in Washington. The reason for the dismissal is a delirious public statement -- not sanctioned by higher authority -- by the general, who had gone off his head with anti-Soviet hysteria. Speaking at the annual conference of the Association of the United States Army, he declared that "the Soviets are already preparing to strike" at the United States. A nuclear strike, naturally, and therefore hanging over the United States was "the greatest danger in all history."

A commentator of the ABC radio and television program noted that "Schweitzer's utterances were not much different from the hardline anti-Soviet statements which have been made this year by official representatives of the U.S. administration starting with the President himself."

However, following the recent militant statement by Reagan, painting gloomy prospects of turning West Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear battlefield, the general's words could only deepen the awkward position of indignation which was caused by the disclosures by the U.S. President.

Therefore, ABC adds, in dismissing the general, "the Reagan administration has made a swift move to rebuff the growing fears abroad that the United States is heading for war with the Soviet Union."

Thus, Schweitzer has virtually become a "scapegoat" for the administration's latest political miscalculation.

## Georgiyev Comment

LD220750 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A military aide to President Reagan who declared the Soviet Union has achieved full nuclear superiority over the United States has lost his National Security Council [NSC] post. According to a White House spokesman, Army Gen Robert Schweitzer has been transferred from his NSC staff position to a job at the Pentagon because he failed to clear a harshly worded anti-Soviet speech with his superiors. Here is commentary in this connection by observer Yuriy Georgiyev:

From what we can gather, General Schweitzer's trouble was that he had failed to clear his speech with his NSC superiors. Otherwise he was perfectly entitled to express his remarks, which he actually did to a gathering of several hundred Army officers last Monday. One spokesman describing Mr Schweitzer's remarks referred to them as being off the wall, but ironically such remarks these days are far too plentiful coming from different Washington quarters and primarily from the White House and government officials. So by now after the 10 months' reign of the present administration, one should be at least prepared for the kind of tough rhetoric emanating from the United States.

Just why was General Schweitzer fingered as the fall guy is anyone's guess so far. The 28-year Pentagon veteran and bearer of several Purple Hearts is reported to have expressed views far too pessimistic even by current Washington standards. The Soviet Union is on the move: they are going to strike, he was reported as saying at the gathering of Army officers. If those Army officers at hearing the general's words did not run for their lives to the nearest bomb shelter, it must be ascribed to a superior sense of self-control and panic resistance cultivated among the United States military men. Anyway, the war rhetoric of Robert Schweitzer sounds disconcertingly similar to the pronouncements by the former United States Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. The Pentagon chief under President Truman reportedly became so unnerved about the Soviet military threat that he took his own life by jumping out of a high window. Better dead than red, he probably thought. It was later disclosed that Mr Forrestal was suffering from a mental disease which partly explains his abrupt departure into a better world. The pressures of the job at a time of cold war confrontation in 1949 must have done him in.

In many ways the warmongering which was rampant in the days of James Forrestal and Harry Truman seems to be on the rise these days once again, what with all those battle cries coming from Washington, as indicated lately by the likes of Robert Schweitzer.

The transfer of the NSC official to a quieter post may prove to be a wise move in the long run, lest he should scare himself and maybe some of his colleagues out of their wits and thus paralyze the council as a useful agency to the President. But what about millions of Americans, some of them naturally with poor nerves, who are being drenched daily in torrents of anti-Soviet, warlike bombast? Would it not be wiser to tone down a pitch or two? Better still, start doing something about this warmongering which threatens to get out of control. If the transfer of Robert Schweitzer is an indication that enough is enough, and the administration is at least trying to contain all this war talk, then it should find a positive response from this nation. As for Robert Schweitzer, he is apparently a man who distrusts his superiors and as a military expert he obviously distrusts his own military and their capabilities. He must distrust himself too. According to one famous Frenchman, silence is the best tactic for he who distrusts himself.

PRAVDA CITES CRANSTON ATTACK ON ARMS SPENDING

PM211039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Foreign Reports": "Dialogue Needed"]

[Text] San Francisco, 19 Oct -- Distinguished U.S. politician Senator A. Cranston has urged the need for immediately beginning talks with the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

Addressing journalists here, he stressed that a dangerous international atmosphere has developed and that there is now a real threat of nuclear war. "I am seriously worried that the Reagan administration appears to be not fully aware of the danger of a nuclear war and that it is not putting enough effort or perseverance into eliminating it by means of negotiation," the senator pointed out.

Speaking about the possible consequences of a nuclear catastrophe, A. Cranston pointed out that it would mean the end of mankind's very existence. Commonsense, he stressed, dictates that we must do everything in our power to prevent this tragedy. Talks must therefore be started and attempts must be made to reach a deeper understanding of one another.

The senator pointed out in particular that arms reduction and limitation talks must not be artificially linked with issues unrelated to this problem. Otherwise deadlock may result, he said.

A. Cranston sharply criticized the present administration's economic program. It is already obvious, he said, that R. Reagan's economic "experiment" has not justified the hopes placed in it. The sharp increase in arms spending at the expense of welfare needs and the new tax program have merely worsened the country's economic problems, he said.

AWACS SALE, NEW EGYPTIAN LEADER VIEWED

PM211335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko: "Commentator's Column"]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress and also the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have spoken out against selling Saudi Arabia aircraft with the AWACS intelligence system and also other military equipment valued at \$8.5 billion.

So what has happened? Is it in fact, the French paper LIBERATION writes, the Reagan administration's first major defeat in Congress, the latter having rejected the widely publicized program, or did Washington think again?

First of all one needs to remember that the Israeli Government and the influential faction in the U.S. Congress which is supporting it have from the very start opposed the planned deal, saying it was not clear to them in what way the weapon might be used in the future. After agreement was reached a month ago between the U.S. President and the Israeli prime minister on the so-called "strategic cooperation," this opposition intensified even more. Claims started to be made, in particular that once Israel was prepared to make available its territory for the Rapid Deployment Force, the creation of stores of American weapons, equipment, ammunition, fuel and could itself take part in the Pentagon's gendarme actions in the Near East, the military significance of the Arab countries in U.S. global strategy would then lessen.

However, in reality Washington expects to continue using Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Oman militarily. Only the assassination of As-Sadat, as the foreign press claims, has introduced changes into the methods of implementation of these designs.

In Washington they have started to incline toward the view that in no way should all kinds of equipment be handed over to the Arab countries, but that their territory should first of all be used for the deployment of American Armed Forces. On the pretext of an alleged threat from Libya, the Pentagon supplied Egypt with two AWACS aircraft and stated that it intends to hold in Egypt and also in Sudan, Somalia and Oman much bigger exercises than previously planned, codenamed "Bright Star" and involving 44,000 U.S. servicemen.

The foreign press is now writing a great deal about Washington's readiness to undertake the even more sinister step of drawing Egypt and Sudan into a military conflict with Libya and thus, first penetrating deeper into these countries and second, restricting the possibility for political maneuvers of the new Egyptian president by widening the gap separating Cairo from the Arab countries.

These designs, as we can see, are each one more dangerous than the other. They can lead only to an aggravation of the situation and increased tension in the Near East.

#### U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST 'ADVENTURISTIC'

LD220836 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The situation in the Middle East is getting less and less stable and more and more explosive. What assumes special importance from these conditions, our observer Vladimir Kazanskiy writes, is the line of conduct the great powers will take since it is well known how much the destinies of peace and security in the whole world depend on that. The line the U.S. administration is following in the Middle East and in the eastern Mediterranean is an obviously adventurous one. It threatens to plunge the world into confrontation on a still wider and more dangerous scale. One of the examples is the current anti-Libyan campaign used by the American news media to spread rumors about preparations by the United States jointly with Egypt and the Sudan of a military action against Libya. It is significant that none of the American officials quoted by the reporters has bothered to say something to refute these rumors. On the contrary, representatives of the U.S. administration are making statements that contribute to whipping up tension. The United States is concentrating its naval forces along the Libyan coast. (?There are) plans to begin next month American-Egyptian maneuvers in Egyptian territory bordering on Libya. In the course of these maneuvers there will be a landing of American troops and bombing practice for B-52's. Simultaneously, the United States made an announcement about an early delivery of weapons to Egypt and the Sudan.

As to the Soviet policy in the Middle East, it is characterized by exceptional restraint and state wisdom. In contrast to the provocative U.S. line on the Middle East and the Mediterranean, the Soviet Government is conducting a sober policy aimed at turning the Mediterranean, now a region of military and political confrontation, into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation. No doubt the White House is familiar with the text of the Soviet peace initiative Leonid Brezhnev formulated during the visit of the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, to the Soviet Union last June. The measures contained in these proposals are designed to bring down the level of military confrontation in the region to overcome tension and consolidate trust. This policy has had a favorable response from most of the countries in the region. People in southern Europe and Northern Africa have properly appraised the significance of the Soviet initiatives for lessening tensions in the Mediterranean. Yet, there are all indications that the United States is not prepared to do anything to lower the threshold of military confrontation either in the Mediterranean or in any other part of the world, for that matter.

By intimidating nations with some mythical Soviet threat, the United States has obviously decided to build up tensions, to increase the level of confrontation and create an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty. The current developments in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean require a most cautious and balanced approach which would take into account the interests of universal peace and security. Unfortunately, there are no signs of such an approach in the U.S. policy in the region.

CIA'S CASEY TERMED 'HIGH-RANKING SWINDLER'

LD212338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy]

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct, TASS -- The scandal over the financial machinations of the present CIA Director W. Casey, which the Reagan administration succeeded in "hushing up," threatens to flare up again. A special Senate investigative committee asked the Treasury Department for documents concerning links between the Rogers and Wells legal firm, which Casey once headed, and the Government of Indonesia. According to information which has come to the committee's attention, in 1976 the present CIA boss put pressure on the department's representatives to obtain credits as well as various benefits for that country. In spite of the existing law, Casey did not register himself as an official lobbyist for the Indonesian Government in the United States. He did not say a word about this side of his activities during the Senate hearings earlier this year on his confirmation for the office of CIA director.

In his haste to rescue his boss, S. (Sporkin), the CIA's chief juridical consultant, said that Casey was not engaged in "lobbying" to benefit any foreign state. However, few people here are inclined to believe such assertions, for the American "superspy" had already previously been presented with a whole list of charges of shady financial transactions which had been confirmed by resolutions of the New York and New Orleans courts.

Examining these charges in July, the special Senate investigative committee, under concerted pressure from President Reagan, a chief protector and close friend of Casey's, brought proceedings to a halt. As a result, the administration, whose first months in office had already been marked by major scandals, managed to "save face," and the CIA chief came out unscathed.

Observers believe that the latest scandal which has now developed over Casey will in the long run be successfully hushed up with the help of Republican committee members who will not be "washing any dirty linen." At the same time it is very indicative that J. Blake, a director of the staff of the special Senate investigative committee, has just resigned in protest at the open attempts by the legislators to protect the high-ranking swindler.

CIA ACCUSED OF MURDERING PANAMA'S TORRIJOS

LD201658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] General Torrijos, the commander of Panama's National Guard and its former president, according to his elder brother died not in an accident but at the hands of CIA agents.

This point of view, notes our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev, was voiced by numerous Latin American commentators immediately after the attempt, and as time passes is acquiring more and more adherents and becoming more plausible. The CIA as it is said, did a clean job, without leaving any traces at the scene of the crime. But, as the saying goes, no secret remains a secret forever.

First and foremost, what one cannot overlook is the fact that the president of Ecuador perished under similar circumstances. In both cases, the airplanes carrying the Panamanian and Ecuadorian leaders hit a mountain. Criminalists attach great significance to the similar handwriting of those who committed the crime, but the main similarity is to be seen in the fact that both victims pursued an independent foreign policy and advocated certain democratic transformations. Thus, both of them were not to the liking of Washington.

Individual terrorism has been practiced by U.S. special agencies in Latin America for as long as they have practised mass terrorism, and with the same regularity, making use of various local reactionaries, of course. Suffice it to recall that, on the orders of the CIA, Somoza Sr murdered Sandino, the leader of the Nicaraguan liberation movement, 50 years ago. Later there are those numerous attempts on the life of Fidel Castro that were hatched and are being hatched now by the CIA. Reports on this have repeatedly appeared in the press, all of them citing agents of American intelligence. The agents have tended to betray these secrets because every attempt undertaken has come to nothing -- no regrets on this account, of course. Still, it does not diminish the responsibility of the CIA for its criminal activities.

In other cases, as we see it, the CIA succeeds in carrying out its plans. The elder brother of Omar Torrijos, by publicly accusing a U.S. Government department, proceeds, as it seems, from the same considerations as listed above. Of course, his 3 months' delay before coming out with this accusation was not accidental. Torrijos Sr, one gathers, did not waste this time. It has taken a little time to weave a rope, to make use of yet another saying. Now the moment has come to seize the hand of the Washington patrons of international terrorism who continue shouting at all crossroads: "Catch the Terrorists".

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. ENVOY HARTMAN

LD211616 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received the newly appointed Ambassador of the United States of America in the Soviet Union Arthur A. Hartman and had a conversation with him on some matters of Soviet-American relations.

Andrey Gromyko called the ambassador's attention to Leonid Brezhnev's answer to a question of PRAVDA's correspondent published on October 21 and expressed the hope that the U.S. side will show a serious approach to the problem raised in that answer.

NATO COUNTRIES SHORTSIGHTED IN HELPING ARM CHINA

LD211640 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 21 Oct 81

["'China Card' Is Being Played" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- There is a sort of "competition" among NATO countries for a market of armaments that is opened by the modernisation of China's Armed Forces.

According to press reports, Britain is going to supply to China up-to-date weapons on the basis of a large deal that is planned to be concluded this year.

Somewhat earlier the United States lifted the ban from the sales of armament to China and the Reagan administration drew up a large list of armaments which it is prepared to supply to Beijing.

France suggested to give assistance to China in the solution of technological problems faced by its strategic nuclear forces and also to sell to China various offensive armaments.

It is surprising how short-sighted are those Western leaders who overlook a great danger that Beijing's policy represents for peoples, who do not notice Beijing's preparations for the implementation of its expansionist plans, above all with regard to countries of the Pacific, South-East Asia and South Asia. It is well-known that the Chinese leaders now conduct the same strategy as at the times of Mao Zedong -- the establishment of China's hegemonism, the ensurance of the opportunity to impose its will on other states and peoples.

On the international arena Beijing is doing everything to aggravate the situation. Beijing has not signed a single international agreement aimed at curbing the arms race, at ending nuclear weapon tests. It was against the United Nations adopting a decision on determining the notion of aggression. It did not support the resolution of the Security Council containing the provision on impermissibility of territorial acquisitions by force.

The present rapprochement between Beijing and the West is merely a manoeuvre. Though the Chinese hegemonists ended their propaganda attacks on the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries, the Chinese hegemonists do not regard them as friends at all. They only wish at present to use them for the struggle against the Soviet Union, but in future will, undoubtedly, assume the offensive positions against those countries, too.

Great power, expansionist aspirations of the Chinese hegemonists constitute a threat for everybody. This is something that should not be forgotten by those who are so recklessly supplying the hegemonists, encouraging them and supporting their militaristic ambitions.

British Warship Sale

OW212128 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to South Asia 1300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] According to a news report from London, the British Defense Ministry plans to sign a contract with Beijing to supply eight destroyers to help modernize the Chinese Navy. This transaction is valued at about 600 million pounds. In this connection, a station commentator writes:

This report confirms the Western countries intention to supply China with modern military technology and equipment. So far the United States has ranked first in this disgraceful matter. It has announced its readiness to supply Beijing with offensive weapons. The decision to put modern offensive weapons in the hands of the Beijing leaders will inflate the Beijing top ruling clique's expansionist ambition toward Southeast Asia. The Indonesian armed forces news agency has reported that by providing the Beijing bellicose elements with offensive weapons, the White House authorities intend to let Beijing fulfill its geopolitical schemes. London's participation in China's rearmament program will increase the threat of Beijing expansion in Southeast Asia. I would like to remind you that Beijing has obtained from Britain engines for its jet fighters, surface-to-air and air-to-air rockets, and electronic equipment of the latest model. The purchase of the British Harrier VTOL fighters is still on the agenda. All these weapons can be used against the Southeast Asian countries.

It is possible that the Chinese destroyers which Britain plans to modernize will be sent to the South Sea. We know that Beijing is beefing up its Navy in that region and has turned Hainan Island into a naval base. It has been reported that naval installations are being built in Vietnam's Xisha Islands, which China has forcefully occupied.

The Chinese leaders want to regard the South Sea as China's inland sea. They are projecting their arrogance in seeking maritime hegemony farther away to reach the coasts of Persian Gulf countries that possess rich petroleum resources.

As we can see, the Western countries are supporting this expansionist ambition. In order to establish an anti-Soviet alliance with Beijing, Washington has openly betrayed the interests of its traditional allies in Asia. Now the British Conservative Government is following Washington's example. Before this, it pretended to have special relations with countries in this region. This should have awakened the pro-West politicians in the Southeast Asian countries, which must safeguard their own interests and counter the schemes of the Western countries that betray them and of the Chinese expansionists. In this connection, their neighbors, the Indochinese nations, will be their natural allies because the Indochinese nations have always been victims of Beijing expansionists and have gained much experience in the struggle to safeguard state sovereignty.

#### ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WUCHANG RISING

PM191259 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 October, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 a 900-word article by Prof S. Tikhvinskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, under the headline "The Xinhai Revolution in China: On the 70th Anniversary of the Wuchang Rising." The article outlines events leading up to and surrounding the 1911 revolution in China and the activities of Sun Yatsen, noting that "Soviet people express profound respect" for the revolution's leader, "the outstanding Chinese Revolutionary Sun Yatsen, who taught the Chinese people to protect and safeguard friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union."

MOSCOW ASSESSES 25 YEARS OF RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

## PRAVDA Article

PM211345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "The Way to Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] A joint declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan was signed in Moscow a quarter of a century ago. The experience of those years is testimony to the fact that good-neighborliness and cooperation is in the vital interests of both the Soviet and the Japanese people and is exerting a favorable influence on the political climate in Asia.

On the other hand, these same years have also shown that shortsighted attempts to stir up hostility among the Japanese people toward a close neighbor to whom they are always going to have to live right next door can do the Japanese nothing but harm.

If a historical yardstick is applied to Soviet-Japanese relations one cannot fail to see the positive significance of the 1956 declaration as the basis for the development of diverse ties between the two states. In the quarter of a century that has passed since the time of its signing, it is possible to distinguish two decades in which positive tendencies have prevailed in Soviet-Japanese relations.

A number of treaties and agreements governing relations between the USSR and Japan in the sphere of trade, air and sea transport, and fishing were concluded during this period. Interparliamentary ties and regular political consultations, including consultations at the foreign minister level, were initiated.

Trade and economic ties took particularly great strides. As of 1966 when the first long-term trade and payments agreements were concluded between the USSR and Japan, the volume of trade between the two countries has doubled every 5 years. A good start has been made on cooperation in harnessing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far-East. A number of general agreements, including major deals on a barter basis, have brought great benefits to both sides. By helping to develop productive resources in the USSR's Far Eastern regions, they have provided Japan with reliable supplies of raw materials and its industry with large orders.

From the mid-seventies, however, Soviet-Japanese relations have showed signs of declining, and as the seventies came to a close the freezing of these relations assumed the character of Tokyo's official policy. The Japanese side declared that political contacts were to be restricted, put the brakes on talks on further mutually advantageous deals in the trade and economic sphere, and was hesitant to sign an agreement, already drafted, on cultural cooperation. With the connivance and then the direct complicity of the country's authorities, a campaign of hostility was mounted against the Soviet Union. The institution of the so-called "northern territories day," the prime minister's ostentatious trip to the vicinity of the Kuril Islands, and the intimidation of the man on the street with talk of a "Soviet military threat" -- all these manifestly unfriendly acts are aimed at sowing mistrust and hostility toward the USSR and stirring up revanchist feelings in order to militarize the country and strengthen the military and political alliance between Tokyo and Washington in the heat of chauvinist passions.

These are the real reasons for the break in the upward curve of Soviet-Japanese relations in recent years. The dependence of Japanese foreign policy on an overseas orchestrator or, put more simply, its orientation toward Washington has meant that the U.S. ruling circles' turnabout from detente to confrontation has brought with it a change in Tokyo's stance on the USSR. But this turnabout is damaging not so much to the Soviet Union as to Japan. It is not merely a case of the material damage sustained by Japanese entrepreneurs who have missed out on a lot of lucrative deals. Following Washington blindly is even more dangerous on a political level since it could embroil Japan in reckless U.S. adventures inconsistent with its national interest.

Moreover, in an attempt to trade on the anti-Soviet slant of a number of clauses in the 1978 Sino-Japanese treaty, Beijing is exerting an increasingly marked influence on Tokyo's foreign policy stance. It is no coincidence that progressive forces in Japan warn of the danger posed by a Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triple alliance. Attempts to poison the atmosphere of good-neighborliness with hysterical outbursts about a "Soviet military threat" and bids to revise the results of World War II only benefit those forces in Japan which would like to nullify the peaceful provisions of the country's Constitution and to embroil it even more deeply in the political adventures of Washington and Beijing.

One can only welcome the accord on reviving Soviet-Japanese political consultations reached recently in New York by the two countries' foreign ministers. The USSR is an advocate of contacts and exchanges of views being of the opinion that dialogue makes sense if it furthers relations between the participants rather than retards them. The Soviet Union has repeatedly reaffirmed its willingness to engage in such a dialogue, not least by its constructive initiatives such as the proposal that a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation be concluded between the USSR and Japan, and the idea of extending confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the Far East. Only time will tell whether or not Japan is agreeable to such a dialogue.

To ensure the development of genuine good-neighborliness it is important that postwar realities be taken into account. Attempts not to acknowledge these realities and to advance territorial claims against a neighboring state are not just senseless but also dangerous. The experience of history warns about this very thing.

The development of goodneighborly relations between our countries will largely depend on the extent to which the Japanese leadership can maintain an independent and realistic stance in its policies and can withstand the external pressure on Japan to pursue the dangerous course of militarization and actions hostile to the Soviet Union. From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress the hope was reiterated that foresight and an appreciation of its own interests will prevail in Tokyo. As for the USSR, it unfailingly advocates lasting and genuine good-neighborly relations with Japan.

#### Radio Commentary

OW211141 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[(Igor Ozerov) commentary]

[Excerpts] Twenty-five years is not a short span of time but is long enough to provide a base for some useful conclusions to be drawn in the future. No one would probably doubt that the 19 October 1956 joint declaration signed by the Soviet Union and Japan not only opened up a wide vista for the development of relations between the two countries, but also has had a great salutary effect on the international situation. For the past 25 years, thanks to the efforts on both sides, the way has been paved for developing fruitful reciprocal cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union in many fields. However, we have to point out that consistency has been lacking in the development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Soviet policy has been principled and consistent from the beginning. It is aimed at establishing and developing good-neighborly and all-round cooperative relations with Japan. General Secretary Brezhnev, leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, reiterated at the 26th CPSU Congress last spring that the Soviet Union wants, as in the past, to establish durable and genuinely good-neighborly relations with Japan. His statement has been substantiated by concrete actions. In the past 25 years, the Soviet Union has advanced a number of constructive proposals to improve its relations with Japan.

On top of the list is the proposal for concluding a treaty of good-neighborly relations and cooperation and a long-term agreement on developing economic cooperation between the two countries. Moreover, the Soviet Union made a new proposal this year for confidence-building in the Far East. When this proposal is implemented, it will give added impetus to the development of relations among the Far Eastern countries, particularly USSR-Japan relations.

To the contrary, and to our regret, Japanese policy has lacked this kind of consistency. When the Japanese Government adopted a position that recognized the importance of its relations with the Soviet Union, progress was made in USSR-Japan relations. At such times, some positive results were achieved. But Japan has often retreated from this line. In recent years, it has not only refused to support Soviet proposals but has moved toward exacerbating its relations with the Soviet Union. Claiming that the Soviet Union seems to be slyly bent upon substituting a treaty of good-neighborly relations and cooperation for a peace treaty, Japan has even refused to discuss the issue of signing a treaty of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

But that contention belies the fact. As early as 1977 General Secretary Brezhnev, in a reply to ASAHI SHIMBUN, declared that the Soviet Union was ready to conclude a peace treaty unless Japan came up with conditions that were apparently unacceptable. He also stressed that if Japan coolly accepted the reality resulting from the conclusion of World War II, that task would soon be accomplished.

In the case of the Soviet proposal for confidence-building measures in the Far East, as is the case with other proposals, there are as of now no signs that Japan is taking a positive attitude. Moreover, there is an incessant uproar in Japan about a nonexistent Soviet threat, a myth of the cold war age. Nevertheless, basic logic indicates that the attitude toward the Soviet proposal offers an unmistakable criterion in determining whether Japan really believes the figment of the Soviet threat or is using that figment as an excuse to justify the anti-Soviet propaganda and the military buildup.

It is regrettable that Japan's Soviet policy is closely linked to U.S. foreign policy. Under U.S. pressure, Japan ventured upon impairing its relations with the Soviet Union, a neighbor. The deterioration has progressed so far that a certain circle in Japan is now reproaching the Soviet Union and demanding that it change its attitude toward the arbitrary issue of the northern territories. However, it is obvious that Japan's Soviet policy lacks consistency and is easily susceptible to international developments.

Experience shows that the course chosen by the Japanese Government cannot produce the desired results. The policy of linking Soviet-Japan relations to the settlement of a fabricated issue, as well as the attempt to force the Soviet Union to change its principled policy with the backing of a third country's military and political strategy, has no prospect of success. The ultimate loser is Japan itself.

However, there is a possibility of improving USSR-Japan relations. The first thing that should be done to this end is to cull out all extraneous elements from them and put USSR-Japan relations on the track of political realism. This realism and consideration for the long-term interest of the Japanese prompted the late Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama to sign the 1956 joint declaration despite numerous difficulties.

As experience shows, the only judicious way to put USSR-Japan relations on a promising road is to consistently develop reciprocal contacts and exchanges and to cultivate an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will on the basis of a policy which, instead of looking back upon the past, looks forward to the future. The development of such relations between the USSR and Japan will accord with the interests of both countries. The cause of peace and security in the Far East will also benefit.

## Gromyko, Sonoda Telegrams

LD192134 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan.

The experience gained over the quarter of a century convincingly shows, Andrey Gromyko's telegram says, that the development of Soviet-Japanese mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields is undoubtedly of benefit to the peoples of the two countries and makes a positive contribution to the cause of improving the situation in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. Andrey Gromyko expressed confidence that if there is good will and due regard for the realities of the present day, there is every possibility for trust and genuine goodneighbourliness to prevail in Soviet-Japanese relations.

It is pointed out in Sunao Sonoda's telegram that business contacts between the two countries received development in various fields over the quarter of a century that has passed since the Japanese-Soviet diplomatic relations were restored in 1956.

## Envoy Gives Reception

OW212105 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Japanese Ambassador to the USSR Tokichiro Uomoto held a reception on 20 October marking the 25th anniversary of the restoration of the Japan-USSR diplomatic relations. Attending the reception were Soviet Minister of the Maritime Fleet Guzhenko, who is chairman of the USSR-Japan Society; Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Firubin, and other government dignitaries.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM211043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A Mongolian delegation headed by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, stopped over in Moscow 17-18 October en route to Sofia. The delegation is going to Bulgaria to celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The Mongolian delegation was met by I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and other officials.

UN DISCUSSION OF KAMPUCHEA CONTRADICTS CHARTER

LD211530 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 21 October, TASS -- A normalisation of the situation in Southeast Asia should be started with removing the prime causes which bring about tension and conflicts there, namely, with the termination of imperialist and hegemonist interference in the internal affairs of states of the region. This is stated by spokesmen of many delegations during the discussion of the so-called question on the "situation in Kampuchea," imposed upon the 36th session of the UN General Assembly by the United States and China.

It is precisely Washington and Beijing that are the initiators of the artificial fanning at the United Nations Organisation of that non-existent problem, Vithaya Sourigno, permanent representative of Laos at the United Nations, said. The aim of those provocative actions which basically contradict the spirit and letter of the UN Charter is to draw the world body into the anti-Kampuchean campaign, and to interfere with the process of revival of Kampuchea, and to prevent the Government of the PRK from taking the UN seat which rightfully belongs to it. At the same time Washington and Beijing intend to press for the escalation of subversive activity against Kampuchea.

The duty of the UNO is to reject that unseemly undertaking, the Laotian representative stressed.

Harry Ott, representative of the GDR, strongly criticized the USA's and China's intention to legalise interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by using the UN flag in doing so. The same imperialist power which conducted the dirty war against the peoples of Indochina, he said, today again tries to prevent the Kampuchean people from building a new life.

The intrigues by the USA and China against the peoples of Indochina are the main cause why tension remains in Southeast Asia, Raul Roa, permanent representative of Cuba at the United Nations, said. Attempts at using the UNO for fanning the "Kampuchean question" are absolutely unlawful, he said.

Indian representative K.K. Murthy pointed out that, although most countries of Southeast Asia sincerely strive for a collective dialogue, certain forces hostile to the countries of the region resist it. The speaker stressed that it is even inconceivable to imagine a possibility of the hateful-to-the-people Pol Pot clique's returning to Kampuchea. Keeping the UN seat for Pol Pot's men is an overt breach of the UN Charter, he said. The Indian representative reported his government's intention to send a delegation to Kampuchea soon to study possibilities for further expansion of Indian assistance to the PRK.

The discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean question" contrary to the will of the Kampuchean people and government and without the participation of its legitimate representatives is a direct interference in the affairs of an independent and sovereign state -- the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and consequently is a gross violation of the UN Charter, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations.

He condemned the manoeuvring of the U.S.-Chinese duo trying to make use of the U.N. mechanism for an interference in the affairs of Kampuchea and to put new obstacles to the normalisation of relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN. Oleg Troyanovskiy emphasized that Vietnam, the USSR, and other socialist countries have rendered and render all-round assistance to the Kampuchean people in overcoming the consequences of the rule of the Pol Pot clique and in developing the economy and in normalising the life of the population.

The Chinese representative's speech was styled in a false and slanderous spirit. Contrary to universally known facts, he tried to deny the expansionist character of China's policy in the region. The Chinese representative stated the PRC's intention to continue to give wide support to the Pol Pot men who are guilty of the death of millions of Kampucheans.

PEN SOVAN WRITES ON REBUILDING OF KAMPUCHEA

LD201450 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct (TASS) -- A gradual transition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to socialism "provides for the transformation of agriculture into the key link," Pen Sovan writes in the November issue of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea points out that "the question of transferring agriculture to the path of collective work acquires special importance." The first step towards that was the establishment of "mutual assistance production teams" which cover 90 percent of peasants' farms. A million hectares of wasteland are planned to be reclaimed in the country during 5-7 years. At present, thanks to the timely preparation for sowing and labour enthusiasm of the masses, the overall area under rice and other crops increased up to 1.5 million hectares. They will grow up to 2.5 million hectares in the coming five years. Live-stock will increase up to 1.4-1.5 million head. "Such a development of agriculture," Pen Sovan points out, "opens real prospects for a successful adjustment of the people's life."

Industry is also being restored in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Tens of factories turning out consumer goods and foodstuffs have been put into operation. In 1980 alone, three electric power plants, nine light industry factories and two plants producing building materials were launched into operation. Work has been resumed at ports. The railways are functioning. A considerable part of hevea plantations has again been put to use. The system of education and medical services is being adjusted. About 1.5 million children go to school in Kampuchea. 230,000 adults attend literacy courses. Epidemics have been averted, efforts to eradicate malaria and other diseases are being made.

"For a successful implementation of construction plans," Pen Sovan stressed, "we need peace. However, war is being imposed on us by way of subversion, sabotage and direct military actions.... Beijing hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and reactionary authorities in Thailand continue to grasp at the corpse of the Pol Pot regime, trying to undermine the revolution militarily and isolate it diplomatically."

CHINA CONTINUES SUBVERSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST LAOS

LD200748 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- Beijing's subversive activities against Laos have been continuing for several decades, PRAVDA writes today in a dispatch from Vientiane. The activities include direct support for gangs in the country's north, aid to Laotian counterrevolutionaries, organization of systematic provocations on the Laotian-Chinese border and distribution of slanderous materials about the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

It is no secret that the headquarters of the Laotian counterrevolution are in Yunnan Province in Southern China. Chinese instructors have set up and trained there the so-called "Lan Na" division which has left a bloody trace on Laotian soil.

The division includes supporters of the old regime and "veterans" of special units organized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Counterrevolutionaries receive through them Chinese weapons and ammunition from Yunnan Province. They accorded a hero's welcome to Pol-Pot's hangers-on who transfer their experience in mass murders and genocidal policy.

Beijing's anti-Laotian machinations meet with active support in the West. Imperialist propaganda is widely publicising the notorious plan to establish a "Meo kingdom".

Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea counter-pose goodwill initiatives to the calculations of Beijing's hegemonists to heighten the situation in South-East Asia. The three fraternal countries constantly demonstrate their desire for a broad dialogue with their neighbours.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIAT MEETING

LD211308 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct, TASS -- Meeting of the Secretariat of the PUWP Central Committee chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, has been held, the PAP news agency reports. The meeting examined a programme for fulfilling the tasks that stem from the decisions of the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Committee for the central and local party bodies. Proposals made by the Central Committee's members at the fourth plenary meeting were discussed, and preparations for the fifth plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee reviewed.

The PAP also reports that Wojciech Jaruzelski has met Stefan Ignar, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party, and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. Important questions related to the economic and political situation in the country, primarily ways for leading the country out of the crisis, were discussed at those meetings, the PAP reports.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI PLENUM SPEECH

PM211201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Comrade W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct -- PAP has carried the speech by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the PZPR Central Committee plenum, which goes as follows:

It is normal in these circumstances to express gratitude for the trust placed in one. Forgive me if I do not. The enormous burden, the great responsibility I am assuming at your request demand calm and a businesslike assessment, not bombast. Above all I feel that I have been delegated by the party to fulfill a new assignment in an extraordinarily difficult area of work. At the same time I appreciate that society is waiting for a change in the situation and in its direction, for the party to switch to the offensive, and that society expects the socialist state to be strengthened. Progress on this path and, particularly, the attainment of these goals is and must be our common task which together with you I will fulfill honestly and actively and to the best of my ability. I turn to you and to the Central Committee for help, I turn to the party members, to my comrades in arms, to the soldiers of the Polish People's Army and to all patriots of socialist Poland.

We are well aware how extremely complex are the tasks that face us. This was confirmed yet again by our discussion, by its substantive achievement, by the high ideological temperature of the fourth plenum and, above all, by the resolution adopted here today. It inspires the party. We must exploit this fact to the full and even today and tomorrow translate the resolution into the language of political, social and economic action. Every effort and energy and consistency in the implementation of this resolution are the most important thing today. The results achieved on this path, on the path of the resolution's fulfillment, must be assessed systematically and consistently. This path was laid by the Ninth PZPR Congress and its general line, to which we have been and remain faithful.

However, the implementation of this line is taking place in increasingly difficult conditions, in the fierce political struggle being waged by the opponents of socialism, endeavoring to extend it to various areas of our life, including the national economy, and thus paralyzing our efforts and creating an area of dangerous tension.

The unanimously adopted resolution makes it unnecessary for me to develop the assessments made at the plenum. We have never sought confrontation. In fact, we have always tried to avoid it. Nor are we seeking it today.

But we can say one thing today -- the possibilities for retreat have been exhausted. The provisions contained in the resolution have determined this position, and have also predetermined the forms of the requisite answer. The party must shake itself, eliminate internal barriers and have faith in its own strength and in the effectiveness of its program -- the program of the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. This is a party document, but it is not just for internal use. It indicates the path which is to lead us to surmount the crisis, to bring all-round benefit to the entire people, to strengthen our state and deepen and expand its democratic virtues -- the virtues of the socialist process of transformation.

The first stage on this path must be that of surmounting the crisis and removing tension and the kind of blockade which the forces hostile to socialism, concentrated primarily in many leading components of Solidarity, are inspiring and employing in various spheres of our socioeconomic life. When our country faces the threat of total ruin then the basic measure of civil responsibility must be resolute opposition to such methods of combating authority and their suppression. Objectively, from the social viewpoint, this struggle is a struggle against the people, who are bearing the whole burden of the situation that has come about.

We want to believe that the working talks which have been started with representatives of the Solidarity national commission on economic questions will yield the expected benefits. We want the platform of these talks to be extended to take in all the forces serving the cause of socialism in Poland and, in particular, we want all our country's trade unions to participate in them actively and jointly.

The time has come to cart away in the proverbial wheelbarrows not people but the phenomena which are demoralizing our socioeconomic life: antisocialist excesses, the dictatorship of demagogues, the violation of legality and negative attitudes toward useful actions. This is in keeping with the interests of all our people and all working people, including the numerous Solidarity members who, wishing people's Poland well, cannot remain indifferent to the manipulations that are harmful to the socialist state.

Patriotic society, all forces acting from the positions of socialism and the constitution, party members and nonparty people, believers and atheists -- these are those to whom we have constantly offered agreement and common efforts for the sake of Poland's well-being. But today we are talking about its salvation. In today's difficult situation we are particularly aware of the great significance of the fact that Poland remains in the alliance of socialist community countries and a friend of the Soviet Union. We will defend and strengthen these priceless gains of the people which became a historical reality as a result of the party's efforts. In these dramatic days for Poland we have been and are constantly aware of the allies' tremendous assistance, the USSR's assistance above all, and particularly the economic assistance. We hope we will continue to receive assistance in view of the country's emergency situation. We are also counting on understanding on the part of all our economic partners, with whom Poland will continue to actively develop relations in keeping with the interests of both sides.

I could try today to submit proposals on possible changes in the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee with the idea of improving their work and enhancing its efficiency. After examining this question at the Politburo session we came to the conclusion, however, that any changes proposed right now, today, might be somewhat premature and fragmentary. I believe this problem should be approached in a comprehensive manner and should be viewed not only in the context of the party leadership but also in the context of the Council of Ministers. It must also be taken into account in the plan we have already put forward for appropriate participation by the allied parties -- the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party -- in the process of wielding authority, and also for participation in this by nonparty people, including representatives of secular Catholics who adhere to socialist positions. I propose to convene the party Central Committee's fifth plenum in a few days' time. We will also submit appropriate proposals for examination by the Sejm.

W. Jaruzelski went on to express thanks to S. Kania for his recent work in the PZPR Central Committee.

The times are such, W. Jaruzelski said in conclusion, that we must all go to our jobs as soon as possible so as to be able to confirm, without unnecessary sensationalism, and combating all kinds of speculation, that our party is following and will continue firmly to follow the path chosen by the Ninth PZPR Congress and that it will even more consistently and resolutely clear this path of all that obstructs Poland and its people. In this difficult situation, in this difficult work, we must be concerned about the party's unity, strength and attacking spirit, about its Marxist-Leninist ideological principles, and we must retain as much faith and belief as possible in the correctness of our socialist cause and in its invincibility.

#### TETERIN ON IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET-POLISH ALLIANCE

LD212248 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Aleksandr Teterin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people were very interested in the results of the deliberations at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. This interest is justified. The Soviet people cannot remain indifferent to the events in Poland, to the difficulties through which its people are living. This is understandable because many of us in this or that way are connected with the fraternal country. Some were brought closer to the Polish people when, shoulder to shoulder with the Poles, they fought for the freedom of our peoples against fascism. Others took part in rebuilding Warsaw and other Polish cities; they shared advanced labor experience, participated in cultural exchanges. Even those who have never visited Poland nor entertained Polish friends understand full well how irrevocably the destinies of our countries are tied together.

Poland is living through a difficult period. The economic crisis deepens. Enterprises do not work rhythmically; raw materials are lacking; labor discipline is declining; export production is declining drastically and the country's indebtedness is increasing. The tension is maintained. The threat of new strikes organized by Solidarity proves once again that its leaders are indifferent to the vital interests of working people, that they aim at disorganizing social and economic life. Attacks on the party of Polish communists, the organs of state authority and the bases of socialism continue ceaselessly.

Solidarity extremists are starting propaganda campaigns one after another and are slandering everything in Poland. Their (?radio) politicians ever more often throw off the mask of defenders of workers' interests, showing their true face, that of enemies of socialism.

As was stated in the materials of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, many instances of antistate and anti-Soviet propaganda seriously threaten the vital interests of the Polish nation. In the present situation the principles embodied in the historic Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance are seriously tested. These principles are based on complete equality and mutual benefit. It is difficult to find large machine-building enterprises in Poland where Soviet machine tools are not at work. It is difficult to imagine the work of many leading branches of Polish industry without stable and assured supplies of Soviet oil, gas, iron ore, cellulose and cotton. In this connection, it is worth stressing that for raw materials delivered between 1976-80, Poland paid nearly R6 billion less than it would have had to pay on the world markets. On the other hand, supplies from Polish industry and deliveries of Polish raw materials are important to the Soviet national economy.

In relation to this I would like to say a few words about a certain insinuation cooked up in the propaganda kitchen of Solidarity. At their recent congress there was talk that Poland has difficulties with coal allegedly because it is being exported in enormous quantities to the USSR.

Let me cite here the data recently published in TRYBUNA LUDU. It was planned this year, the daily writes, that Poland would supply the USSR with 16 million tons of coal. But as a result of the difficulties in its economy, these supplies will amount to only 5.5 million tons. This is how the truth looks.

In this difficult period for Poland, the USSR is rendering it considerable help, continuously delivering the most important raw and other materials, and giving it considerably additional financial assistance. In the difficult period of crisis, the USSR has given Poland help in various forms totaling over \$5 billion. These means and resources, after all, are also needed by the Soviet economy. This convincingly testifies to the truly fraternal attitude of the Soviet people to socialist Poland.

As a result of Soviet-Polish talks held recently, it was decided that the USSR, taking account of the difficult situation of People's Poland, will postpone the repayment of its debts to the next 5-year period. It will also deliver additional raw materials for the light industry as well as some consumer goods. The USSR will also help in a fuller utilization of Poland's industrial potential.

This is how socialist internationalism reveals itself in practice. The land of the soviets has always favored, and continues to favor the further development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. This, however, calls for the strict implementation of obligations and a clear understanding that violations of such an important form of collaboration very seriously hamper bilateral economic interests. The Polish press reports that as a result of the disturbed production rhythm, caused by the many strikes, Poland is not fulfilling its obligations in the supplies of some parts for the Khvat and Kama vehicles.

It was firmly declared from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress that the USSR working people cannot remain indifferent to the fate of socialism in the fraternal country. Communists and all Soviet people, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his cable to Wojciech Jaruzelski, are sincerely interested that the friendship between our states and peoples, born in the common fight against fascism as well as the fruitful cooperation at all stages of postwar development, strengthen and consolidate for the good of our two countries, the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and the entire world.

#### POLISH VETERAN CITED ON POLISH-SOVIET TIES

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] An angry protest against war and the senseless arms race is being heard now from Moscow, Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (Poland), has stated. He was participating in the work of the all-union conference of war veterans. Representatives of former frontline soldiers and the victims of fascism from many countries have gathered here. For us Poles, he stressed, this meeting of combat friends is doubly joyful. Words were heard more than once from the rostrum about the historical sources of Soviet-Polish friendship, which was strengthened in the struggle against the common enemy. Poland lost about 6 million people in the last war. Only the help of our great friend and liberator, the Soviet Union, saved the Polish people from complete annihilation.

Every honest Pole fervently supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, W. Sokorski said. It was the Soviet Union which extended the hand of fraternal assistance to our country when it was experiencing hard times. Let socialist Poland's enemies, both internal and external, not count on disrupting Polish-Soviet friendship.

POLISH COAL INDUSTRY LOSSES TIED TO STRIKES

PM211115 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42, Signed to Press 12 Oct 81 p 20

[Article by observer B. Rachkov: "The Polish Coal Industry: Who Is Undermining Poland's Energy Supplies"]

[Text] The Polish press is writing with increasing alarm about the deteriorating situation in the country's coal industry. According to the figures of the Polish Main Statistical Office in January-August 1981 coal extraction in Poland dropped 21.4 percent by comparison with the same period last year. That is a drop of almost 40 million tons a year. Great harm is thus being caused to the national fuel and energy supplies, for which coal accounts for about 80 percent. Poland's export revenue, of which 15-16 percent depends on coal, is suffering heavy losses.

Yet right up to the middle of last year the coal industry was one of the Polish economy's most dynamic sectors. Poland has rich coal deposits. Its proved and known [uchtennyye] reserves are reckoned by Polish specialists to total almost 60 billion tons, and long-term future reserves are reckoned at approximately 135 billion tons, which is approximately 600-700 times the average annual coal extraction in the country.

Over the years of the people's power in Poland about 20 new large-scale mines have been constructed. Bourgeois Poland was able to extract just 31 million tons of coal in 1938. But socialist Poland was already extracting 104 million tons in 1960, then in 1970 the figure was 140 million tons and in 1979 it was 201 million. The development of a major new coal deposit in the Lublin region had been begun.

People's Poland has become a major supplier of coal on the foreign market. In the middle of the last decade annual exports of Polish coal to over 30 states of Europe and Asia were in excess of 40 million tons including 25-26 million tons to capitalist countries. The Polish People's Republic ranked fourth in the world in terms of coal extraction and second in terms of coal exports.

The rapid growth of the coal industry and also the depletion of the most accessible and developed coal deposits and the increased complexity of the conditions of its extraction from deeper deposits have placed on Poland's agenda a number of important tasks for the accelerated retooling of the sector and the modernization of coal transportation means. The tasks of training new mining cadres and improving housing, social and consumer service conditions for miners and their families were also acute.

The solution of these and other tasks has, however, been sharply complicated in connection with the galvinization of the activity of extremist forces in the Solidarity trade union association. Initially the ringleaders of the new trade union association pretended they were prepared to elaborate constructively, with the government organs, practical measures for the rational development of the coal industry and the organization of production and improvement of the miners' working and daily living conditions. However, in response to each constructive proposal from the authorities, the extremists from Solidarity put forward a multitude of demands of their own, concerned only to gain cheap popularity among the miners and at the same time refusing to take any part in implementing the sector's urgent tasks. They chose as the main means for "pressuring the administration" the provocation of strikes and various "acts of disobedience." The miners who wanted to continue to work honestly were subjected to veritable victimization and they were not allowed into the pits, electricity was cut off from the mines and the mine ventilation system was put out of commission.

The subversive actions of the leaders of the trade union association, causing the disorganization of production and the decline of labor discipline, immediately entailed a reduction in coal extraction. The introduction of reduced working hours at the mines without advance warning had an adverse effect on coal extraction. Here, in seeking this, the Solidarity leadership promised the government its assistance in simultaneously increasing labor productivity and thereby compensating for the decline in coal extraction. In fact, the Solidarity leaders did virtually nothing to fulfill this promise. Their actual promise now looks like a perfidious ploy designed to undermine one of the bastions of Poland's socialist economy.

Today, the Polish press reports, even the level of coal extraction regarded as the minimum permissible in the country's present economic difficulties is being underfulfilled by 4-5 million tons. This underfulfillment, according to Polish economists' calculations, will entail the need for a further production cutback of 600,000 tons of rolled metal, almost 35,000 automobiles and buses, 100,000 refrigerators and 60,000 washing machines. The production of rail cars, seagoing vessels and cement is being reduced, which in turn will curtail housing construction.

"The dismissal of 150,000 workers is looming behind all this," the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU states. The demagogic concern of the Solidarity ringleaders for the interests of the Polish working class is in fact resulting in unemployment for it.

The sharp decline in coal exports has considerably restricted the country's potential for purchasing vitally important commodities abroad, including those to meet the population's needs. Poland's foreign trade statistics attest that deliveries of coal from Poland this year will be 16 million tons as against 41 million tons in 1979. As a result of the reduction in foreign currency revenue caused by this, the country will receive imports totaling more than 230 billion less than in 1979. Units and components extremely necessary to various industrial sectors will not be purchased either. Poland's foreign debts are mounting.

The coal shortage is causing grave anxiety in Poland because of the approaching winter. The press reports that existing coal stocks at power stations are critically low and stringent measures are needed to restrict their use in order to ensure normal fuel supplies at least to apartment blocks, schools, hospitals and vitally important national economic projects.

In an attempt somehow to camouflage their responsibility for the pernicious reduction in coal supplies to the country, the Solidarity leaders have undertaken overt deceit. One Solidarity leader announced from the platform of the Gdansk assemblage that Poland is allegedly being deprived of a considerable part of the coal it needs through increases in coal exports to the Soviet Union; figures were even quoted according to which the plan for exports of Polish coal to the USSR has been increased 27 percent this year compared with last year.

However, the real facts attest to something else. Even in 1980 Poland supplied the Soviet Union with only 6.2 million tons of coal instead of the 9.5 million tons envisaged by the contract. At the request of the Polish side, contract commitments for 1981 were reduced to 5.5 million tons, but even this stipulation is not being met month after month. For its part, the USSR is punctiliously fulfilling all its commitments for the export of a considerable quantity of petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas and electricity to Poland.

The Solidarity leaders credit themselves with having urged the working people, including the miners, a few months ago to work eight free Saturdays by the end of the year.

However, this "patriotic gesture" ended up as one more example of the newfound trade union leaders' demagoguery and adventurism. Leaving aside the fact that all the Saturdays in the year cannot compensate for the enormous harm caused by over 120 strikes provoked by the extremists, coal extraction on leave days, the Polish press reports, is only one-third the level of extraction on ordinary work days owing to the absence of proper organization of production and labor. The work itself on Saturdays is hedged around with a number of demands and stipulations contradicting the principles of a socialist state, including the demand that the output obtained on such Saturdays should be distributed only at the discretion of the Solidarity leaders, bypassing the state supply organs. At the same time the trade union association's leadership is continuing to impede the implementation of government measures to boost the coal industry.

The Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress held in July 1981 defined the increase of coal extraction as one of the main practical tasks in the party's economic policy. In this connection the government prepared a specific program envisaging practical steps to increase coal extraction in 1982 to at least 175 million tons, to save energy resources totaling 2.5 million tons of standard fuel in the country, to earmark additional supplies for export, to use coal rationally in the forthcoming winter and to further improve the miners' social and consumer service conditions.

What has happened? The extremists from Solidarity are single-mindedly organizing the sabotage of the very important government program. In the sabotage tactics it is easy to discern the desire to hinder the efforts of the people's power to restore the coal industry.

Solidarity's blocking of the Polish Government's new initiatives aimed at increasing coal extraction, the Polish economic weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE writes, "is just one example of a method widely used by individual figures of the trade union in the economic sphere. That is the method of constantly rejecting the majority of the changes proposed by the administration and at the same time holding it responsible for the fact that the economic situation is not improving. They want to use this method to bring the authorities to their knees and with them the entire people."

The trade union association ringleaders also made the coal industry one of the main targets of their subversive activity because it is a question of the country's most important economic region -- Silesia -- where a considerable proportion of the Polish working class is concentrated. Here the Solidarity leaders deliberately link the struggle surrounding the coal question, which affects the vital interests of every Polish family and every person, with all their reforms for reorganizing the control of the economy, aimed at dismantling socialism in Poland.

Exposing the trade union adventurists, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, whose items are distinguished by their profound understanding of the country's present problems, urges the Polish working people to say a resolute "no" to the strikes, acts of provocation, adventures and anarchy. Now is the time, the weekly stresses, to mobilize all forces that the state possesses in order to curb both overt and creeping counterrevolution.

NATO GLENEAGLES DECISIONS IGNORE ANTIWAR SURGE

LD212016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the "International Diary" program with (names indistinct)]

[Text] The session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has ended in Gleneagles, Scotland. The NATO defense ministers, a UPI report says, agreed to firmly implement the decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe and to ignore the growing protest movement on the continent. This is stated in the final communique. Here are a few more excerpts from it.

The decision to modernize nuclear forces in Western Europe is, it says, an important factor which will force the USSR to come to the conference table. But the Soviet Union constantly comes out for talks. Can it be that the NATO ministers do not know this? Of course they know it. But disarmament talks are not included in their strategic doctrine. The new U.S. weapons, the communique says, are intended to ensure that the USSR cannot hope for a regional, limited conflict in Western Europe. But the theoreticians of such a conflict, which has been called limited nuclear war, are none other than those from the United States. The deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles, the NATO officials assert, should eliminate a vulnerable spot in NATO's defense. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, said that at present the USSR had, allegedly, a colossal superiority in this type of armament.

In general, judging from the reports, the United States was able to impose on its NATO partners its deliberately false interpretation of the relationship of forces in Europe and its strategic doctrine. Even the defense ministers of Holland and Belgium placed their signatures on the communique. But it seems that the peoples of Europe, and the antiwar forces who, as you recall, in 1978 were able to force President Carter to renounce plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons in Europe, have not yet had their final say. The peoples of the European countries should amend the plans of the NATO hawks.

DPA REPORTS FURTHER ON FRG MINISTER RAU'S VISIT

Talk With Brezhnev

LD211354 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed to Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on medium-range weapons in Europe will lead to tangible results "as soon as possible." This was contained in a verbal message from Schmidt to Brezhnev which North Rhine-Westphalian Prime Minister Johannes Rau passed on at a meeting on Wednesday in the Kremlin.

Brezhnev, who is to go to Bonn in a month, asked for his greetings to be passed on to the chancellor, Rau's press spokesman Helmut Mueller-Reinig said after the hour-long conversation. The Kremlin chief expressed the hope that his visit to Bonn will lead to a further deepening of German-Soviet relations. Brezhnev presented a long written statement on the Soviet standpoint on disarmament, peace and cooperation with the FRG.

In his reply Rau pointed out that the peace movement in the FRG is aimed against missile arming in East and West rather than against the United States. In Soviet reporting, this movement has been portrayed as being directed markedly against the policy of the United States.

The official Soviet news agency TASS quoted Brezhnev's repeated statement that the good neighborly relations between the USSR and the FRG are "a major factor in the stability on the continent of Europe and in the international arena as a whole." Rau and Brezhnev had equally spoken in favour of "the further development of fruitful and mutually advantageous Soviet-West German cooperation" on the basis of existing agreements. In this connection Rau referred to the plan to build an experimental plant for the production of gasoline from coal which has been promoted more vigorously by the Soviets recently.

Rau, who has been in Moscow since the beginning of the week and intends to go on to Leningrad on Thursday, had, before the meeting with Brezhnev been hopeful about the prospects of success of the missile negotiations beginning at the end of November in Geneva. In talks with his Soviet partners he repeatedly stressed that a limitation of the numbers of medium-range weapons in Europe could under no circumstances be confined to an abandonment of the deployment of new U.S. weapons. Brezhnev again gave a general assurance in his talks with Rau that the USSR is striving for "concrete and effective agreements" against the continuation of the arms race, but that at the same time it must insist on the principle of equality and equal security with the United States.

Rau, who plans among other things to meet the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, this afternoon, assessed the meeting with Brezhnev as "friendly." The small-scale meeting took place in the CPSU general secretary's study. On the Soviet side the immediate hosts of the North Rhine-Westphalian prime minister, Politburo member and head of government of the Russian Federation (RSFSR) Mikhail Solomentsev, and Brezhnev adviser Andrey Aleksandrov were present. On the German side Rau was accompanied by the FRG ambassador in Moscow, Hermann Huber, and the head of the Dusseldorf State Chancellory, Secretary of State Rolf Krumsieck. German journalists were not admitted.

#### Remarks to Journalists

LD212110 Hamburg DPA in German 1725 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 21 Oct (DPA) -- At the end of his talks in Moscow the North Rhine-Westphalian prime minister, Rau, confessed himself impressed by Soviet interest in deliveries to German industry. He described the economic results of his visit as "extremely successful."

Rau told journalists that Siberian coal may soon be tested for suitability at the coal liquefaction experimental plant at Bottrop. Relevant negotiations would start soon. At the start of Rau's talks in Moscow at the beginning of this week Soviet Deputy Premier Kostandov had suggested that a mixed working group should examine and design the construction of a joint experimental plant for the production of gasoline from coal. According to the Soviet suggestion it should be located at the coal basin of Kansk-Achinsk in central Siberia.

The question of coal liquefaction and gasification was also discussed at Rau's meeting with the Soviet head of state and party, Brezhnev, in the Kremlin today. With an eye to his visit to Bonn at the end of November, Brezhnev spoke in favor of further intensification of economic relations between the two countries. The talks lasted over 1 hour and were later described by Rau as "friendly." Asked about the natural gas-pipe deal, Rau told journalists that although a number of questions were still open he was confident that the deal would be finally signed during Brezhnev's visit.

Like Chancellor Schmidt, the Soviet head of state hopes that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe, due to start in Geneva at the end of November, will soon produce concrete results. This was Brezhnev's response to Rau's statement that the Federal Government hoped that the negotiations would lead to tangible results "as soon as possible."

Rau said later that he had passed on to the Soviet side a message from Bonn following his talks with Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher.

Rau said that neither during his talks with Brezhnev nor with other high-ranking Soviet representatives had any criticism been voiced of the Federal Government's attitude. However, there had been the hint of a warning against allowing oneself being "taken in tow" by Washington's new policy. This was clearly stated by the Soviet side this afternoon during Rau's talks with Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the Central Committee, and his first deputy, Falin, former Soviet ambassador to Bonn.

Concerning Poland, Zamyatin and Falin pointed out that the USSR is providing extensive aid for overcoming the present crisis. According to Rau no detailed information as to the extent of this aid was given. With an eye to possible Soviet intervention, Rau had stressed that the Poles should have the sole responsibility for solving their own problems.

German journalists were not admitted. This caused irritation. As a result Rau cancelled an interview appointment with Soviet television.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FRG TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD141750 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS -- A delegation of the United German Trade Unions (the FRG), including UGTU President Heinz-Oscar Vetter and chief of its International Department Erwin Kristoffersen, stayed in the Soviet Union from 11 to 13 October 1981 at the invitation of the USSR's Central Council of Trade Unions.

The delegation was received by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Talks were held with the Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Aleksey Shibayev to discuss the development of bilateral and international trade union co-operation.

In the final communique the meeting's participants expressed serious concern over the growing international tensions.

Stressing that peace is the principal condition for society's economic, social and cultural progress, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the United German Trade Unions have called for placing the policy of peace above the other political tasks for both the governments and public circles. They spoke out for an early resumption of the disarmament negotiations interrupted between the USSR and the USA, for a successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

The conviction was expressed that trade unions can contribute to the cause of peace, using the possibilities available to them for consolidating mutual understanding and creating the atmosphere of confidence between peoples.

The Central Council of Trade Unions and the United German Trade Unions deem it necessary to use every avenue to continue at all levels the peaceful dialogue to assure collective security, to prevent the threat of a new world war and to curb the arms race.

An important step in this direction will be the coming visit to the FRG of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the United German Trade Unions stated the readiness of their organizations to support the possible initiatives of the trade unions of the European countries aimed at preserving peace, including the holding of all-European trade union conferences.

COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBES COLLOQUIUM WITH FRG

LD141752 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Kiev, 14 Oct (TASS) -- A colloquium of the representatives of the Soviet and the FRG public of "the status and prospects of development of Soviet-West-German relations" ended here today by the adoption of a joint communique. The colloquium was attended by statesmen, public figures, parliamentarians, scientists, specialists in the field of foreign trade and scientific and technical cooperation, cultural workers, writers and journalists of the two countries.

The communique notes that the fruitful and constructive discussion has made it possible to consider the topical questions of bilateral co-operation and will contribute to a further deepening of the mutual understanding between the public of the USSR and the FRG. A major task of today is to implement measures aimed at consolidating the peace and to develop the mutually advantageous co-operation.

The colloquium participants, the communique says, welcome the steps to consolidate and deepen international detente in the spirit of the Helsinki accords, and express their concern over the growing military threat and the continuing arms race.

The representatives of the public of the two countries welcome the coming visit to the FRG by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and express confidence that this visit will provide a stimulus for a broader and more fruitful co-operation between the peoples of the two countries in keeping with the Moscow treaty.

The public opinion of our countries, the communique says, is aware of the complexity of the international situation and will strive in the future to continue to do everything possible so that the idea of mutual understanding, reciprocal respect and greater mutual goodwill could take root and deepen in the minds of the peoples of both countries.

LEFT FORCES' VICTORY IN GREECE 'IMPRESSIVE'

PM211341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Greece: Victory of Democratic Forces -- Parliamentary Election Results"]

[Text] Athens, 19 Oct -- Greece's democratic forces won an impressive victory in yesterday's parliamentary election. The country's largest opposition party -- the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) -- inflicted a crushing defeat on the right-centrist "New Democracy" party, which has ruled for the past 7 years, gathering approximately 49 percent of the votes. This time "New Democracy," which has yielded substantial ground, has had to content itself with less than 36 percent.

Thus, in accordance with the "consolidated proportional" system of representation that exists in Greece, PASOK has won an absolute majority of seats in Parliament -- according to preliminary data, 174 out of 300. It is characteristic that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement's advantage manifested itself in practically all regions of the country: It won in 45 out of 56 electoral districts.

The third political force in terms of size -- the Greek Communist Party [KKE] -- has also strengthened its positions. Almost 11 percent of the electorate voted for it. Communists will now be represented by 13 deputies in the country's legislative organ.

"New Democracy" has obtained 113 seats in Parliament.

The voting demonstrated not only the desire of the broad Greek masses for democratic change but the increased polarization of political forces, as well as the total bankruptcy of rightwing, leftist and revisionist groupings.

Whereas as a result of the previous election held in 1977 almost all the parties and coalitions were able to send their deputies to parliament, this time only 3 of the 14 participants succeeded. Neither the centrist parties nor the groupings occupying the extreme flanks of the political front managed to exert any influence on the election results. PASOK, "New Democracy" and the KKE received, in total, almost 95 percent of the votes and shared all the deputies' mandates among themselves.

The four mandates which the minor parties won in the parallel elections of representatives to the European Parliament were, it is true, a kind of "consolation prize" for them. However, here, too, the lion's share of the 24 seats allocated to Greece went to the "big three" [9 to PASOK, 8 to "New Democracy" and 3 to the KKE].

The outcome of the election was clear almost from the first preliminary results, calculated by computer. At any rate, as early as 9 o'clock yesterday evening Prime Minister Y. Rallis, leader of "New Democracy," issued a statement acknowledging his party's defeat. A. Papandreou, founder and leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, who appeared on television after this, thanked the voters for the confidence shown by them and said that the future PASOK government will be a government of the whole Greek people and will make every effort to implement a program of democratic change.

"The people have won a great victory today," K. Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee, declared late in the evening, commenting on the election result. The rightwing government has been removed from power. The people have voiced support for the left and democratic forces, including the Communist Party, which has increased its representation in Parliament. We regard this as recognition of the struggle which the KKE is consistently waging for the interests of the working people and the entire Greek people. Communists will make an effective contribution to the implementation of democratic changes in the country."

#### Press Survey

LD211028 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet press attaches much importance to the parliamentary elections which took place in Greece, and comments on the impressive victory of the democratic forces.

"The convincing results of the parliamentary elections in Greece," SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes, "mean the mandate given by the broad based forces in the country to the progressive parties, which defeated the right-wing parties and removed them from power."

Explaining the reasons for the defeat of the right-of-centre party "New Democracy" which stood at the helm for seven years, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA observes: "The fact is that entry into the Common Market brought additional economic difficulties for the working people. The decision to return Greece to NATO's military setup proved very unpopular as well. A powerful public movement for democratic change, for stronger national independence and sovereignty and against the adventurist policy of the Atlanticists, pushing the world to nuclear catastrophe, has come into being."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA draws attention to the fact that the West, particularly Washington, "was following the election struggle between the Greek parties not only with interest but with downright nervousness...Small wonder: Andreas Papandreou, leader of the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement], unambiguously stated that in case of victory he would call a referendum on Greece's membership of the Common Market, relieve the country of NATO's patronage, and ask the Americans to withdraw from Greek territory -- all this at a time when the Pentagon is viewing Greece ever more as a jumping-off ground for its 'Rapid Deployment Forces' and as a refueling base for the U.S. Sixth Fleet." The newspaper stresses that "having given their preferences to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the Greeks have stated the need for genuine democratic change. This is precisely what they expect from the future government."

REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV JOURNEY TO FRANCE

Kapitonov at Send-off

LD211420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the French Socialist Party leadership a CPSU delegation departed for France on 21 October to take part in the party's congress. The delegation comprises Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the delegation, and Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, both candidate members of the Politburo, Zhukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, went with the delegation. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior CPSU Central Committee personnel.

Arrival in Marseilles

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Marseilles, 21 Oct (TASS special correspondent) -- At the invitation of the leadership of the French Socialist Party, [FSP], a CPSU delegation has arrived here today to take part in the FSP Congress. The delegation is headed by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Meeting With FSP Officials

LD211810 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Marseilles, 21 Oct, TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, currently here, met today afternoon with representatives of the leading committee of the French Socialist Party [FSP] headed by national secretary of the French Socialist Party, secretary of the Federation of the French Socialist Party of Bouches-du-Rhone Department Michel Pezet.

An exchange of views was held on questions of developing contacts between the CPSU and the French Socialist Party, as well as further developing Soviet-French cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PLO LEADER YASIR 'ARAFAT

## Further on Arrival

Comparison of the TASS report on the arrival in Moscow of a Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] delegation led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, published in the 20 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 1, with the TASS report entitled "Delegation's Arrival" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 October on page 4 reveals that among those meeting the PLO delegation at the airport were G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister; Yu.Ya. Barbash, USSR first deputy minister of culture; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

## LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Interview

LD211223 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- "The legitimate nature of the struggle of the Palestinians for their national right is a historical reality with which our enemies have to reckon," Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], said in a LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] interview.

The Palestinian leader denounced the position of the United States, which, as he said, has actually taken the side of Israel and supports its decision "to destroy the Arab people of Palestine."

"The United States," the PLO leader continued, "is directly influencing the policy and actions of Begin. Washington influences Tel Aviv, and not vice versa! Everything from the planning of Israeli policy to implementing it is controlled by the United States...all the ambitions of the United States in the Middle East coincide with the ambitions of Israel in that region."

The PLO leader pointed out that the recent agreement between the United States and Israel on strategic cooperation "is very dangerous to us." "I understand," he said, "that talk about the 'Soviet threat' is merely a cover for jointly waging a war not only against us but against all the Arabs. But we do not submit to lies and intimidation."

Yasir 'Arafat stressed specifically that "Soviet support for the cause of the Arab people of Palestine is a source of our courage, a source of our strength." He characterized the initiatives on the Middle East advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as the basis for a truly just settlement in the region. "We would like very much to have a mechanism for translating them into practice created," the Palestinian leader said.

## 'Arafat, Brezhnev Meeting

LD211742 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] led by the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, has paid a friendly visit to Moscow. On Tuesday, Yasir 'Arafat had a meeting in the Kremlin with the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev. The two leaders felt for one that the realistic way to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East is an international conference involving all the interested sides, including the PLO. President Brezhnev stressed that the USSR will always side with the just cause of the Palestinians. He informed Yasir 'Arafat of the granting to the PLO office in Moscow of an official diplomatic status. Here is what Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview to a Radio Moscow reporter:

[Begin recording] ['Arafat] Well, it is very important to say that I have made a very successful talks with the dear friend to our people, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, in the Kremlin. It was very constructive, very successful, very important.

[Question] What were the major problems that were discussed?

[Answer] The main problem was the tragedy which our people is facing now through the continuous aggression of the Israeli military junta supported with unlimited help by the American administration. The USSR, Comrade Brezhnev, has confirmed that they would continue to support the right cause of the Palestinian people, including the right to repair back to their homeland, the right for self-determination and the right to establish their independent state, according to the internationally (?legalized) through the United Nations resolutions and decisions.

We discussed in detail the new Israeli-American alliances as it is not only threatening the Arab area but the security of the Middle East, affects directly the security all over the world.

We had another important talk for bilateral relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union.

[Question] Next month the Arab leaders and you, Comrade 'Arafat, are meeting in Morocco. Could you imagine that this summit would be a turning point in the relations between Egypt and the Arab League? For Egypt was suspended from the Arab League after, following, its deal with Israel and the United States at the Camp David.

[Answer] It is a very difficult question, very difficult for me to answer it, because we are up against them. We are against their policy. We have to follow now what will be the policy of the new president of Egypt. He is going to follow Camp David, which have been rejected by the Palestinians, which have been rejected by all the Arab nation -- and you remember that there is a resolution from the summit conference at Baghdad in 1978 which rejects completely this bilateral agreement of Camp David -- and we consider that it is a conspiracy against the Palestinian people, against the Palestinian just cause and against the whole Arab nation, and even against the Egyptian people themselves.

[Question] Today there is on Wednesday [as heard] that experts from the three countries -- that is, the United States, Israel and Egypt -- and gathering in Tel Aviv to discuss the so-called autonomy plan for the Palestinians. What do you think of this dialogue between the three countries in the framework of Camp David which is going on from May 1979 already?

[Answer] We are against Camp David and it is a conspiracy against our people, the Palestinian people, because they are offering to us a new slavery through the (?separate deal) which they are discussing now. But I am sure that they have been able in [word indistinct] to conquer the conspiracy there and they succeed to gain their independence [words indistinct]. Then we will be able to achieve our goals and sooner or later we will raise our flag on our independent state.

[Question] Comrade 'Arafat, as your representation here in Moscow was given full diplomatic status, which means that it will be called an embassy, the PLO Embassy in Moscow, what do you think of that?

[Answer] It is a clear declaration that our friends here in the Soviet Union, from Comrade Brezhnev himself, when he told me of this decision, it is a political decision in that the Soviet Union, the people of the Soviet Union, the leadership of the Soviet Union, is supporting strongly, fairly, the just cause of all the Palestinian people and this is a very important signal to all, for all over the world, that the Soviet Union will support strongly and will continue in its support for the struggle of the Palestinians to be able to achieve their goals in their independent state. [end recording]

Departure 21 Oct

LD211830 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Moscow today. It had come to the Soviet Union on a friendly visit last Monday.

COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT NEEDED

LD211700 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] The reasons for these tensions are obvious -- militaristic inclinations of the United States and the growing aggressiveness of Israel. In fact, a dangerous seat of tension has been created in the Mediterranean region as a result of provocative activity on the part of the United States. The United States naval armada and the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force stationed there are on the alert. Moreover, the United States and its accomplices are now openly threatening Libya, a sovereign Arab state following an independent anti-imperialist policy. And it was not accidental that in the course of the Soviet-Palestinian talks this activity on the part of the United States was qualified as interference in the internal affairs of Arab nations and attempts to exert pressure on them.

In this explosive situation, striving to establish a true peace in the Middle East acquires particular importance. This is what the Soviet-Palestinian top-level dialogue was aimed at. Its topical feature was clarity and constructiveness. Is it possible to gain a settlement in the Middle East without resolving the key issue of the Palestinian problem? What is the point of discussing all these questions about the Palestinians behind their backs? President Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat resolutely rejected the attempts to replace the solution of the basic issue to grant the Palestinian Arabs the opportunity to exercise their lawful right to self-rule and to a state of their own with talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy on the part of the participants in the Camp David conspiracy.

And here is another important aspect of the Soviet-Palestinian negotiations in the Kremlin: The Soviet Union and PLO reaffirm their resolve to seek by joint effort a comprehensive settlement [word indistinct]. They believe that there is a practicable way to achieve such a settlement. This is the proposal on summoning an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, put forward by the latest Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow. The Palestinian people, Yasir 'Arafat said at a press conference in Moscow, are proud of their friendly ties with the Soviet Union. They highly appreciate the resolute and firm stand taken by the Soviet Union toward the justified struggle of the Palestinian Arabs.

JANA REPORTS SUDAN, ISRAEL PLAN LIBYA TERRORISM

LD211328 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct, TASS -- It is reported by the Libyan news agency JANA that the Sudanese and Israeli intelligence services are taking joint steps to organize acts of terrorism on the territory of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The news agency points out that these operations are being conducted under the immediate supervision of the Sudanese regime, which has already made provocative threats to unleash "terror warfare" against Libya.

BREZHNEV GREETES AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

LD012116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] In a telegram to Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has conveyed to him on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya -- Revolution Day -- and wished the Libyan people further successes in advancing along the path of progress and prosperity.

In a telegram of reply Al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude for the greetings.

PRAVDA CITES EGYPTIAN LEADERS ON POLICIES

PM211113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent V. Peresada under the general heading: "On Events in the Near East"]

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct -- Egypt's new president, H. Mubarak, has announced the composition of his government. There have been no ministerial changes. The post of vice president formerly occupied by Mubarak himself has been left vacant. By being president, prime minister, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the ruling National Democratic Party, observers point out, he has concentrated all power in the country in his own hands.

H. Mubarak told the People's Assembly that he plans to carry on the late president's policies. He said that the "open door" policy introduced by As-Sadat will be maintained in the economy and that Egypt will honor the Camp David agreements and continue the "normalization" of relations with Israel and the talks on "Palestinian autonomy." As he put it, Egyptian policy in the Near East will remain unaltered even after the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula scheduled for April 1982.

Foreign journalists accredited here point out that the change of power in Egypt is taking place in an atmosphere of calm along its borders. Despite this, Cairo is taking steps leading to increased tension on its border with Libya. As Egyptian Defense Minister M. Abu Ghazalah told the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, Egyptian troops stationed there have been placed on alert. Moreover, citing the alleged Libyan "threat" to Sudan, he said that Egyptian antiaircraft units have been sent there.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ACCOUNT OF AS-SADAT'S DEATH

PM210913 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 9

[Correspondent Igor Belyayev report under the rubric "We Report the Details": "As-Sadat Is Dead. Long Live As-Sadat? Washington Is Threatening Cairo, Demanding the Continuation of the Traitorous Camp David Course"]

[Text] Amman -- At first everything went as usual. The big open car, in which Egyptian President as-Sadat, Vice President Air Marshal Mubarak and Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Abu Ghazalah, in full dress uniform, stood surrounded by a dense wall of bodyguards, moved slowly toward the main platform. As-Sadat kept raising and lowering the heavy baton of the commander in chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces. The Star of Sinai, cast specially to commemorate the successes of Egypt's Army in the 1973 war, decorated his uniform. As-Sadat only wore it on particularly solemn occasions.

Today, 6 October 1981, there was to be a military parade, held every year in honor of the war -- a memorable war for all Arabs. Like last year, a procession of troops and of hardware at the disposal of "my army," as As-Sadat liked to say, was to take place in a special square in a Cairo suburb.

The Egyptian president was pinning special hopes on this parade. He had conceived it as a big "military show," intended to forestall and dispel the displeasure of "his generals" and "his officers." Having dealt with the civilian opposition in September, As-Sadat had decided not to permit selfish opposition on the part of "his generals...."

Getting out of the car, As-Sadat slowly climbed up to the platform and took "his seat" in the very center. On his right sat Vice President Mubarak, on his left, Defense Minister Gen Abu Ghazalah. The president was obviously nervous, he kept trying to light his pipe. Usually he had no such problem. Today, as if out of spite, the pipe would not obey him. A loud command rang out for the solemn march. As-Sadat put on his commander in chief's cap and prepared to observe the expressions of his opponents on seeing the American M-60 tanks and Phantoms....

The troops passed by. The time dragged on intolerably slowly. Nervous tension, this time only concealed with difficulty by the president, made itself felt increasingly strongly. It seemed to him that the longed-for moment when the Egyptian generals and politicians would see the American tanks and Phantoms would, alas, never come. But then the long-awaited moment had arrived. The fighter-bombers flew past in the sky at a low altitude. As-Sadat looked triumphantly first at Mubarak, then at Abu Ghazalah.

But what is this? Just at that moment a trailer carrying artillery weapons stopped opposite the main platform. The driver jumped from the cab and opened the hood. A breakdown? The military men and civilians sitting on the main platform had not yet come to themselves after the Phantoms. Not many people paid any attention to the hitch caused by the stopping of the trailer. Meanwhile, soldiers carrying submachineguns jumped hurriedly from the body of the trailer onto the asphalt of the square. One, two, three...six! An officer ran ahead, toward the main platform.

As-Sadat rose in his seat, thinking the lieutenant intended to greet him. A grenade suddenly appeared in the officer's hand. The lieutenant flung it into the middle of the main platform, which was probably the signal for the soldiers to open fire. They also ran toward the main platform and, shouldering their submachineguns, started to fire. Five bullets hit As-Sadat. One hit his chest, another his cheek. Mubarak and Abu Ghazalah were slightly wounded. As-Sadat fell to the ground. Something inconceivable had started to happen on the platform.

The shooting had scarcely died away when the vice president began to lift the chair, from under which he first extracted the blood-spattered Sa'id Mariyyah, adviser to the president. Then he reached As-Sadat, who had lost consciousness. Together with the guards who had arrived by then, Mubarak carried him to the presidential helicopter which was awaiting the end of the parade, and which took them to the al-Ma'adi military hospital, near Cairo. It was at that same hospital that the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza, had died just over a year before after several unsuccessful operations. Despite the measures adopted, the doctors, whose actions were attentively watched by Vice President Mubarak, who had received first aid, were unable to restore As-Sadat to consciousness. He died of his wounds 2 hours later.

It was twilight when Mansur Hasan, one of the leaders of the ruling (As-Sadat's) National Democratic Party, announced to local and foreign journalists after a long extraordinary session of the Egyptian Government: "Mr as-Sadat is dead. The funeral will take place in a few days' time...."

At the same time, at 1830 -- that is, 6 hours after the attack -- Vice President Mubarak, speaking on Cairo television and radio, officially confirmed the death of the Egyptian head of state.

The Egyptian authorities imposed a strict ban on all information concerning the killing of As-Sadat. Western radio stations, television companies and newspapers, on the contrary, started transmitting and printing countless reports, articles, observations and commentaries on what happened in Cairo immediately after noon on 6 October. And many journalists considered it necessary to stress that As-Sadat, who was in power for nearly 11 years, "steered the Egyptian ship toward the West," essentially betraying President an-Nasir's ideals and the national interests of Egypt and all Arabs.

"Is not the assassination of As-Sadat a result of Camp David?" one BBC program presenter asked.

"Yes!" a commentator replied in answer to his very apposite question. "The Camp David accords undoubtedly led to the assassination of As-Sadat."

But who will be able to continue his policy? American and British radio and television started asking this evidently pragmatic question even before the Egyptian president's death was confirmed by the Cairo authorities. In the United States the answer was rapid and unanimous -- only Egypt's present vice president, Hosni Mubarak! After all, Egypt certainly wants the return of that part of the Sinai still occupied by Israel. There, incidentally, the killing of As-Sadat was greeted with panic. Many Israelis started talking about the doubts tormenting them that with As-Sadat's departure the "Egyptian-Israeli peace" would find itself "suspended." So is it worth returning the third of Sinai which is to be evacuated by Israel by April 1982?

By the end of 6 October the leitmotiv of American responses to the killing of As-Sadat sounded like this: As-Sadat's policy must be continued "without As-Sadat" and "after As-Sadat"!

Barely had Washington received confirmation of As-Sadat's death when the Pentagon gave the order to place the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean on enhanced readiness.

On 8 October Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah asserted in an interview for the newspaper AL-AHRAM that President as-Sadat's killers were Muslim fanatics. They allegedly had no links with the outside world. There was no attempt on their part to carry out a military coup. Only four or perhaps seven people, he said, took part in the president's killing, two of whom were civilians.

Bob Jobins, BBC correspondent in Egypt, who was present at the 6 October parade and was close to the main platform where As-Sadat was sitting, contradicted Abu Ghazalah on the same day. In a report sent to London in the morning of 8 October he noted that Abu Ghazalah, like many others, had not seen everything. The shots aimed at those sitting on the main platform came from another direction, too. Not one grenade but several exploded. B. Jobins testifies that it was not isolated fanatics who acted against As-Sadat on 6 October but a specially trained group.

So As-Sadat is no more. R. Reagan's administration, alarmed by the development of events in Egypt, is using a show of "military muscle" to exert unconcealed pressure on the Egyptian people and in effect interfering flagrantly in their internal affairs. This was indicated in all seriousness in the Soviet Government statement.

III. 22 Oct 81

H 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TEHRAN REPORTS ON VISIT BY IRANIAN MINISTER

LD200952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The central news unit reports that yesterday, at the invitation of Mr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, a reception was held in honor of Mr Shahab-Conabadi, minister of housing and urban development, and his entourage at the Moscow Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr Novikov, chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs and USSR deputy premier, and several high-ranking Soviet officials attended the party.

In a speech on the purpose of the visit by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development delegation, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed the hope that, considering the present trend of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran which is showing a greater expansion in various spheres, the two countries will be able to have more constructive contacts (?based on) good-neighborly relations and mutual respect.

Referring to the role of imperialism on the scene of the war started by its lackeys against Iran, Mr Mokri said: The Islamic Republic of Iran expects its neighbor not only to remain impartial in this imposed war but, on the basis of humane considerations, to adopt a fair stance and condemn the invader and the aggressor.

In a speech the Soviet deputy premier called the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development delegation's visit a fresh step toward the expansion of relations between the two countries. He added: The Soviet Union, with its peace-loving policy, has always supported peaceful solutions to disputes between countries.

According to this report, the delegation accompanied by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran held talks at the office of the chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs and USSR deputy premier in Moscow yesterday morning and then visited the Olympic village.

USSR PLAYS ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE

LD201040 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Maputo, 20 Oct, TASS -- The Mozambican Province of Gaza has become a major agricultural and industrial centre during the years of independence.

The working people of that formerly backward area in the south of the country have ensured with the help of the government stable growth rates in industry and agriculture. According to Joao Plember, first secretary of the provincial committee of the FRELIMO Party and governor of the province, in 1981 the rice harvest on cooperative fields will grow 2.5-fold over last year. The yields of vegetables have grown substantially as well.

The Soviet-Mozambican project for developing the water and land resources of the Limpopo River that is being worked out by the planning bodies of the republic has a special role to play for the province. It provides for building an agro-industrial complex and a system of major dams in Gaza and for enlarging the irrigated areas to 200,000 hectares. The project will accelerate the process of cooperation in the countryside and raise the living standards of the working people.

Much attention is paid in the province to the development of the party infrastructure. Altogether 306 primary organizations of the FRELIMO party have been established at state and cooperative farms. They are carrying out largescale activities to popularise Marxism-Leninism among the mass of the people. Party members and young people play the leading role in eradicating illiteracy, the grim legacy of the colonial past. More than 34,000 workers and farmers in the province have learned to read and write in the recent period thanks to their efforts.

Considerable investments are made to build housing for the working people. The other day hundreds of working class families moved to new, well-appointed apartment houses in the cities of Shai-Shai and Shikve. During the past few years effective measures were taken to organize an adequate health care system. At present there are four hospitals and 63 medical aid centres in Gaza.

## Fishing, Shipping Cooperation

LD191420 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 19 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Ladygin]

[Text] Maputo, 19 Oct, TASS -- The fishing trawler Nyassa, which belongs to the mixed Soviet-Mozambican fishing society Mosopesca has arrived in the port of Maputo. Refrigerator vehicles come one after another to the ship to take fresh marine products to shops.

Young Mozambican fishermen undergo training aboard the trawler. The best of them, who decide to devote their life to the sea, will also train in the Soviet Union.

The sea line Leningrad-Maputo "Besta line", which opened in 1976, helps strengthen cooperation between Soviet and Mozambican seamen. It ensures to a large extent the republic's foreign trade relations. "Besta line" ships deliver to Maputo port various cargoes which are necessary for the development of the national economy -- tractors, lorries, and industrial equipment.

Soviet pilots are also well known in the port of Maputo. They not only ensure round the year navigation in the Mozambican Strait which features extremely difficult conditions for navigation, but also help train national personnel.

The Mozambicans highly value assistance from Soviet seamen, the TASS correspondent has been told by port director J. di Souza Coello. "Residents of our city justly describe the port as a symbol of Soviet-Mozambican friendship."

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES PAINTER A.A. IVANOV

PM211337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Glory of Russian Art"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial session devoted to the 175th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian painter A.A. Ivanov was held on 14 October in Moscow in the USSR Bolshoy Theater.

Taking part in the session were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RAILWAY MINISTER PAVLOVSKIY VISITS LITHUANIA

WA210900 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 1

[ELTA report: "Visit to Lithuania by USSR Railway Minister I. Pavlovskiy"]

[Text] I. Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of railways visited Lithuania.

Comrade I. Pavlovskiy was received by P. Grishkyavichus, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. Problems of developing railroad transportation, improving the use of rolling stock and certain tasks of Soviet Lithuania's railroad workers in improving the hauling of freight and passengers in light of 26th CPSU Congress resolutions were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the necessity for the timely shipment of potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural products in October and the fourth quarter of the current year.

N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; K. Kayris, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; I. Yemets, head of the Baltic Railroad and V. Kastanau, head of the Vilnyuskiy section of the Baltic Railroad took part in the discussion.

NEW METAL EXTRACTION METHOD DISCOVERED

GF211310 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Reports from Moscow indicate that a discovery made by (Glmen) Hagopian, director of the (?Kapanak) metallurgical laboratory, has been accepted as an invention.

The young scientist has discovered a method of extracting metal from its ore in which harmful gases are released into the atmosphere.

The Armenian Geological and Metallurgical Sciences Academy was established in (?Kapanak) 8 years ago. This discovery is the sixth invention of this institute.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON TURKMEN GAS COMPLEX

LD210432 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Ashkhabad, 20 Oct, TASS -- The construction of a large gas-producing complex has begun in the south of the biggest Soviet desert, Karadumy (Soviet Turkmenia). The first installation at the Daulatabu-Donmez deposit is now building amidst shift sands. In 1983 it will supply 8,000 million cubic meters of gas for the trunk pipeline linking Central Asia and the centre of the European part of the country. A 100-kilometer-long gas pipeline, a water main and motor road are under construction there. Preparations are under way to build a large plant for the initial processing of the fuel and a housing estate is going up nearby.

In the last 15 years Turkmenia has become one of the main gas-producers in the Soviet Union. The republic now accounts for each sixth cubic meter of gas produced in the country.

Dozens of deposits have been made ready for development in the current five-year plan period (1981-85) in that Soviet Central Asian republic thanks to highly developed deep trial drilling. The geologists estimate that the gas resources of the Karakumy Desert run into millions of millions of cubic meters. These resources are being prepared for commercial exploitation at a fast pace. Electronic computers, lasers and other sophisticated techniques help drilling workers, geologists and builders. A new automated gas-producing complex, which will bring up gas output in Karakumy to 81,000-83,000 million cubic meters by 1985, is to be set up, applying industrial methods.

USSR BUILDS 'BIGGEST' ATOMIC MERCHANT SHIP

PM211101 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 81 p 5

[Report by "our naval correspondent" "Russia Builds Biggest Atom Merchant Ship"]

[Text] The world's biggest nuclear-powered merchant ship is nearing completion in Russia to operate across the "roof of the world" between Murmansk in the Barents Sea and the Pacific ports.

The 61,000-ton ship is designed to carry 73 barges that can be off-loaded to put cargoes ashore at remote settlements along the northern coast of Siberia, then picked up on the return voyage. Special fins at the stern will protect the propellers against ice.

Control of the ship's nuclear power plant and of her navigation system will be by computer which will mean a smaller crew, reflecting a Soviet trend to cut merchant crew numbers. The idea of an ocean-going ship carrying barges was first developed by an American shipping company several years ago.

SHORTCOMINGS IN FLAX, COTTON SECTORS CRITICIZED

PM211357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 1

["Partner's Shoulder," article by A. Pazhitnev under the rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review"]

[Text] The last days of the harvest are ticking by. Reaping has been completed, flax has been pulled, and harvesting of late crops is drawing to an end. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 12 October sugar beets had been lifted from 3.2 million hectares -- 87 percent of the sown area -- and potatoes from 2.9 million hectares -- 96 percent. Corn had been harvested from 17.7 million hectares -- 94 percent of the crop -- including 2.4 million hectares for grain.

Harvest work is in full swing in the cottonfields. Azerbaijan farmers are working successfully. They are completing the fulfillment of socialist pledges for cotton sales to the state. Almost two-thirds of the planned amount of raw cotton has reached Uzbekistan's plants and procurement centers. The competition there is headed by the working people of Bukharskaya and Tashkentskaya Oblasts, who have fulfilled the cotton sales plan by 83-96 percent. Many farms in the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSR's and in Bryanskaya Oblast have coped with the potato harvest, and in Belgorodskaya and Ternopolskaya Oblasts with the sugar beet harvest.

But there is still much to do in the fields. It is necessary to gather in and preserve everything that has been grown and prevent harvest losses. The fulfillment of this very important task depends not only on farmers but also on those who transport, procure, store and process the fields' products. Only efficient cooperation between rural workers and their partners and the use of progressive labor organization methods, such as the Ipatovskiy Rayon method and the initiative of the Yampolskiy Rayon farmers, can ensure success. Unfortunately, such cooperation is achieved far from everywhere. This frequently results in losses.

An alarm signal has come from Tadzhikistan. At certain cotton-clearing plants -- the Ayninskiy and Yavan-1 for example -- tens of tons of raw cotton delivered from farms have been sent back. The reason? Drying and cleaning shops have not been prepared for harvest work. As a result, the machine harvesting of cotton is being held up. Farms have no driers and are forced to violate technology; the raw cotton that has been sent back is spread out in the fields. It is not hard to picture what expense and losses result from this.

The enterprises of certain partner-departments do not strive to utilize all opportunities for taking delivery of agricultural produce. Thus, the capacities of flax processing plants make it possible to process more than 600,000 tons of straw, but only one-third of that amount has been received from this year's harvest. As a result, 80 percent of flax stock is prepared on the farms, by spreading the flax out in the fields. Bad weather and the shortage of hands result in losses of the valuable raw material. The fields are cleared later -- which delays fall plowing and the preparation of the next harvest.

It is known that the end results largely depend on the quality of the produce coming from the field. Determining this accurately and without mistakes means disciplining the work of those employed in the subsequent links along the technological chain. Each of them will have an interest in doing everything so as not to lower the recorded quality of the raw material. But the assessment of produce during reception is frequently unobjective. A check has shown that the quality of raw material is understated at the Lyakhovichy flax-processing plant in Brestskaya Oblast. Similar instances also occur at a number of other enterprises processing flax and cotton.

Harm is done in three ways. First, the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are violated. Second, enterprise collectives undeservedly receive part of the profit actually earned by the farmers. But probably the most important aspect is the fact that the need to struggle to improve technology and to maintain output quality falls away, as it were, at reception centers and plants.

The results of this can be seen from the following facts. The proportion of long fiber at kolkhoz breaking and scutching centers stands at 65-70 percent, but only 36-38 percent at USSR Ministry of Light Industry flax-processing plants. The quality of fiber is also incomparably higher at the plants of the Narpay Sovkhoz in Bukharskaya Oblast and the Kyzyl Ravat Sovkhoz in Namanganskaya Oblast than at USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises.

Many cotton-cleaning enterprises still do not have instruments for determining quality indicators. Where they do exist, the merits of raw cotton are frequently determined by eye. A similar situation also prevails at a number of flax-processing plants.

Party, soviet and economic organs must devote special attention to the problem of determining the quality of raw materials and try to ensure close cooperation among partners. People's control organs and procurement inspectorate workers must plan a more active role here.

Coordination among partners is one of the chief conditions of success. This is confirmed by the current harvest campaign. Take the Moldavian SSR's Faleshtskiy Rayon. An agrarian-industrial association for the production and processing of sugar beets has been set up here. It embraces the local sugar refinery, kolkhozes, transportation enterprises and the Selkhozkhimiya association. Despite their being subordinate to different departments, coordinated management has helped to achieve a high end result. Faleshtskiy Rayon farmers obtain more than 50 percent more sugar per hectare than the average for the republic. Progressive experience must be widely propagandized and disseminated.

Now, at the concluding stage of the harvest campaign, every fine hour is particularly valuable. There is still much work to be done: fall plowing, fall sowing in the south of the country, the preparation of seeds for next spring. More than one-third of the sunflowers still have to be harvested on Kazakhstan farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and in Ulyanovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts must expedite the harvesting of this crop.

To gather the present harvest in full and lay a sound foundation for the next one -- this is the most important duty of participants in the harvest campaign and of workers in all components of the agroindustrial complex.

#### RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21 OCT

LD220218 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Sugar beet in Orlovskaya Oblast is being delivered for storage and refining twice as rapidly as last year, although no more trucks are being used. Most rayons set up transport control centers. (0700 GMT)

In recent weeks weather conditions proved difficult for carrying out field work. It is colder in the European part of the country, and there have even been frosts in Moldavia. There were fine rains nearly everywhere, increasing moisture supplies in the soil and having a favorable effect on the development of winter crop sowing. At the same time the rains somewhat delayed the completion of harvesting. In West Siberia and northern Kazakhstan the weather was kind to field work; it was hot and dry in the Central Asian republics where cotton picking is in progress. (1130 GMT)

The bread grain was out almost everywhere; wide-scale work is continuing on the corn plantations of the Ukraine, Russian Federation, Moldavia and Georgia. In the country as a whole corn was cut on 18 million hectares, picking of corn for grain is moving apace; the plan has already been fulfilled by 75 percent, and when compared with the same time last year, the cleared area was increased by 1.3 million hectares. (1130 GMT)

Harvesting of sunflower is coming to an end. This crop has not been completely cleared in Bashkirskaya, on the Don, and in Ulyanovskaya, Tambovskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts. Approximately 1 week is required to complete sunflower harvesting. (1130 GMT)

Soya was harvested on nearly half the area; this year its harvesting was somewhat slower than last year because of the poor weather in the major soya producing regions -- Amurskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray. There have been heavy rains and snow here. (1130 GMT)

Sugar-beet, potato and vegetable harvesting is coming to an end. At the present time procurement of the harvest of these crops is proceeding in an organized manner. Vegetables and potatoes, as well as fruits and viticulture are reaching the country's industrial centers. (1130 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops is continuing in the Kuban, the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus Region, Central Asia and Transcaucasia. Over the country as a whole they occupy nearly 39 million hectares, including 33.4 for grain. This year, for the first time 70 percent of winter crops were sown with the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers which promises a high addition of grain harvest. Nearly 97 million hectares of fallow -- approximately 12 million more than last autumn -- were plowed for spring sowing. (1130 GMT)

Almost 30 million hectares were allocated to the procurement of hay in Kazakhstan. To date, sown and natural grasses were reaped, stacked and brought to the places where cattle is wintered. Significantly, more hay was procured in the republic than last year. More haylage and other fodder has also been laid in and the procurement is continuing. (1300 GMT)

Mass threshing of soya has begun in 20 oblasts of the Ukraine. (1400 GMT)

Corn harvesting is ending in Kirgizia; nearly 35,000 hectares was allotted. The harvest has been good. (1400 GMT)

Kazakhstan supplied the state with 15,734,000 tons of high quality grain this year, above the planned amount. 10.7 million tons of wheat were sold, of which hard and strong varieties account for 83 percent. Procurement targets were overfulfilled for rice, corn, rye, barley, and oats. (1900 GMT)

To date 2 million hectares of winter fallow were plowed in Omskaya Oblast (2105 GMT)

#### AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL ON WINTER SOWING

LD212356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses are coming to the end of autumn field work. Commenting on figures compiled today by statisticians, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the Main Land Husbandry and Grain Crop Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the southern regions are now completing sowing on winter crop fields. Approximately 39 million hectares are under winter crops, which is somewhat more than last year at the same time. One important feature of the present sowing campaign was also pointed out: On a considerable area seeds were drilled with simultaneous mineral fertilizer application. The rate of winter-fallow plowing remains high on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with 97 million hectares now prepared. In the south of the European part of the country, corn harvesting is continuing, threshing of sunflower is drawing to an end and sugar-beet harvesting is also nearly finished.

GORSHKOV CONGRATULATES PACIFIC FLEET CREWMEN

PM151445 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Correspondent Capt 2nd Rank A. Zlydnev report: "Commander in Chief Gives Congratulations on Success"]

[Text] Red Banner Pacific Fleet -- "Excellent results for every day at sea" -- that is the slogan under which socialist competition was launched between subunits on ship X on a long ocean voyage. As always, the tone was set by communists, including Capt Lt G. Grafkin, Snr Lt Kh. Ibragimov and Snr Lt V. Zakovryazhin and Warrant Officers M. Mikhaylov and A. Radomskiy, commanders of leading subunits.

Cruise staff officers Capt G. Shinkevich, Capt 2nd Rank V. Fioshkin, Capt 3rd Rank N. Tsybulnik and others did considerable work at sea. Greatly experienced in navigation, they skillfully guided the efforts of the ship's officers toward the resolution of the voyage's main tasks.

The results of harmonious joint work are evident: The voyage mission and intensive socialist pledges were completely fulfilled. The seamen were congratulated on this success by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy.

OBITUARY OF REAR ADMIRAL LOZOVSKIY PUBLISHED

PM191255 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Obituary of Rear Adm V.M. Lozovskiy]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Rear Adm Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Lozovskiy, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died in his 65th year after a serious illness. He devoted his entire conscious life to selflessly serving the Soviet motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1941.

V.M. Lozovskiy was born in the city of Romny, Sumskaya Oblast. He began his naval service in 1935.

In the postwar period V.M. Lozovskiy graduated from the Naval Academy and the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff and was commander of a formation of ships and of a naval base and deputy chief of the Northern Fleet's rear services. From 1964 through to his last days he worked for the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defense and made a great contribution to developing the military transportation service.

[Signed] S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Gorshkov, S.K. Kurkotkin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, G.M. Yegorov, A.I. Pokryshkin, P.I. Sysoyev, I.M. Golushko, V.P. Timonin, N.S. Rozhkov, G.T. Tarasov, V.N. Dutov, A.S. Klemin, A.A. Kleshnya, N.M. Shcherbo, Yu.K. Vorontsov, V.A. Belov, V.A. Kryukov, V.S. Dmitriyenko, S.V. Smirnov, P.M. Malinoshka, A.Ya. Rudnev